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# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Volume LXXIX

Boston Thursday 31 May 1894

Number 22



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## CONTENTS

## EDITORIAL:

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Paragraphs                     | 753 |
| A Case of Mistaken Hospitality | 753 |
| Tinkering the Tariff           | 754 |
| Our Schools and Christianity   | 754 |
| Week in Review                 | 754 |
| In Brief                       | 756 |

## STAFF CORRESPONDENCE:

|            |     |
|------------|-----|
| New York   | 757 |
| Washington | 758 |

## CONTRIBUTIONS:

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Fifty Years of the Young Men's Christian Association. Rev. J. H. Ross | 759 |
| Make the Gospel Attractive. Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D.                   | 760 |
| British Congregationalists in Council. Albion.                        | 774 |

## THE HOME:

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| The Land Where We All Have Been—a poem. Julia Anna Wolcott     | 762 |
| Paragraphs   | 762 |
| Concerning Interruptions. Mrs. M. E. Sangster                  | 762 |
| Learning to Walk. Annie Sawyer Downs                           | 762 |
| Helpful Kitchen Utensils. Anna Barrows.                        | 763 |
| Sunday Occupations for Boys and Girls. Mrs. Clara Smith Colton | 764 |
| Conversation Corner. Mr. Martin                                | 765 |

## SUNDAY SCHOOL—Lesson for June 10

|                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Y. P. S. C. E.—Topic, June 10-16 | 767 |
|----------------------------------|-----|

## PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM

|            |     |
|------------|-----|
| LITERATURE | 768 |
|------------|-----|

## NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES:

|                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Anniversary of the Wakefield Church  | 770 |
| Rhode Island Conference              | 770 |
| Lewis Avenue Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 770 |
| Association of Pennsylvania          | 770 |
| Illinois Association                 | 771 |
| Iowa Association                     | 771 |
| South Dakota Association             | 772 |

## MISCELLANEOUS:

|                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| The Presbyterian Assembly        | 761 |
| Notices                          | 775 |
| The Business Outlook             | 776 |
| Woman's Board Prayer Meeting     | 777 |
| Jewish Christian Conference      | 777 |
| Biographical                     | 778 |
| The Latest Congregational Census | 778 |
| Education                        | 779 |
| Deaths                           | 779 |

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Volume LXXIX

Boston Thursday 31 May 1894

Number 22

**G**EORGE WILLIAMS, whose portrait appears on our cover page, has lived to see an organization which originated with him extend through his own country and through the world. It is not to be supposed that any result so wonderful was anticipated by him when he gathered a little company of young men into a Christian association. But the time was ripe for such a movement, he was alert to do such service as he could for Christ, and to him came the rare honor of being the founder of the Young Men's Christian Association. In this simple fact is a most important lesson. It is given to only a few to stand at the head of great movements which bless mankind. But to every one who puts his talents faithfully to the work which lies nearest to him there is the reward of seeing these movements prosper and, perhaps, in the eyes of Him who sees not as man sees, equal honor with those whose names stand first in them. Titles conferred by royalty have less meaning than they once had, but Queen Victoria has just done the nation an honor in recognizing the fact that Mr. Williams has done for it a service worthy of the title of knighthood conferred on him.

Special Sundays have multiplied till most of those recently named have little general recognition, even though they have secured some sort of place in the church calendar by recommendation of representative bodies. But Children's Sunday has claims which cannot be ignored. In most parishes half the population are twelve years old and under. The special recognition of this class, one Sunday in the year, is as beneficent to the older people as to the children. It emphasizes family life, brings the covenant afresh to the attention of the church, reminds it of its most hopeful field and inviting opportunity, and helps to bring many into the public service whose children on that day claim peculiar right there. It is the suitable time also to emphasize the responsibility of the churches for missionary efforts for children. No cause in our denomination so appropriately claims the gifts of the churches on that day as that of our Sunday School and Publishing Society, which is planting and nourishing Sunday schools where such work is needed all over the land. While in some sections a day in May has been chosen because summer comes so early, by general consent the second Sunday in June is Children's Day. May it bring bright skies, bright smiles, hearts filled with praise to God and generous gifts to the Lord's work for the children.

The convention held last week in Boston to consider Christian work for the Jews deserved more attention than it received. Merely as a matter of policy, it is important that American Christians should understand what the presence of the Jews in this country signifies and what can be done to affiliate them with our religious institutions. Hebrews, as a race, do not scramble for

offices as do the Irish, nor do the Israelites, as a nationality, attempt to control elections like the Germans, nor do the Jews as a church try to influence government to grant them special favors like the Roman Catholics. But they are more tenacious of their race, nationality and religion than any of these, and as a distinct people they are more successful. They are repeating in this country what they have been doing in countries of the old world ever since they went into Egypt. They are extensively taking possession of trade, not only in the larger cities but in the villages. They are probably more numerous in the Southern States than any other class of immigrants. They are entering the learned professions. They are quiet and law-abiding, influential and aggressive. It by no means follows that they are undesirable citizens. But they are a factor to be reckoned with in considering the problems of church and state coming before us, and the public indifference to these meetings shows that they are not receiving due consideration.

Dr. J. H. Ecob of the Second Presbyterian Church of Albany, N. Y., has resigned his pastorate because he will not accept the dogma of inerrancy which the General Assembly two years ago declared to be the belief of the Presbyterian Church, at the same time affirming that ministers who do not accept it ought to leave the denomination. A year ago Dr. Ecob publicly announced his purpose to withdraw, but is said to have been persuaded to wait in the hope that a more catholic spirit would soon prevail. It is already evident that such a hope is vain. Dr. Ecob has taken the only step he could take honorably. But there are hundreds of Presbyterian ministers who stand practically where he stands, except that they have not announced what they intend to do. What choice of courses is open to them? Meanwhile, the Albany church has placed itself on practically the same ground which its pastor has occupied. It has unanimously accepted his resignation, but has requested him to remain indefinitely as pulpit supply, and has declared that it cannot accept as binding recent acts of the assembly. Is not the church as much out of place in the Presbyterian body as its pastor whom it now proposes to call its pulpit supply?

A considerable share of our space for two or three current issues is surrendered to reports of the annual meetings of our State Congregational bodies. While these reports are not as exciting reading as Marcella, we think that they repay the attention of those who wish to know what is uppermost in the thought of the denomination throughout the country and what is freshest and most satisfactory in methods of work. It is cheering to note the strength and spiritual temper of these gatherings, which appear to grow in significance and in influence year by year. The increasing prominence of themes relating to social and industrial conditions is also evident. More than one as-

sociation has discussed, vigorously, Aspects of the Kingdom of God, and Dr. Herron's views have been the object of both praise and censure. Several associations have indorsed the New Jersey proposition for Christian union, the Pennsylvania brethren especially showing themselves quite as enthusiastic supporters of it as their brethren across the State border who originated it.

## A CASE OF MISTAKEN HOSPITALITY.

Americans pride themselves justly on their hospitality. American Christianity partakes of this liberal spirit, and is more and more inclined to recognize what is excellent and akin to itself in the religions of the world. Out of this charitable disposition was born and carried to successful consummation the Parliament of Religions at Chicago last autumn. We praised it then for what it signified and accomplished and, in common with many others, we have rejoiced at the results that continue to flow from it. It is one thing, however, to receive on that platform representatives of other faiths, to listen to the expositions of their beliefs and to accord them the measure of sympathy and attention which each deserved. It is another thing, without investigation of their antecedents and their career hitherto, to continue to lavish hospitality upon them, give them an ovation in every city that they visit, and to put them forward as critics of our civilization and expounders of their peculiar tenets to the disparagement of our own.

One of the many picturesque figures on the platform at Chicago was Swami Vivekananda, who claimed to be the exponent of Hinduism and made the chief address describing it. Since the parliament he has remained in this country, gradually working his way East, visiting *en route* a number of places. For the last few weeks he has been in the vicinity of Boston, giving parlor talks in fashionable houses, lecturing, in the interest of local charities, on the religions of India, and addressing the students at several educational institutions. It happened that his address in Detroit, a few weeks ago, fell into the hands of Rev. Robert A. Hume of the Marathi Mission of the American Board, now in this country on a furlough. Surprised and indignant at the misrepresentations of Christian missions which the address contained, Mr. Hume wrote an open letter to Vivekananda, which, together with the monk's reply and Mr. Hume's rejoinder, has just been issued in leaflet form and can be had at the rooms of the American Board in Boston, New York or Chicago. We advise all who desire to see how thoroughly the Christian missionary disarms his opponent to send for this pamphlet. Among its missionaries the American Board has no more tolerant representative than Mr. Hume, no one better informed about the religion of India, of which country he is himself a native, no one more inclined to go to the extreme of concession in his endeavor to bring the adherents of other religions to a knowledge of God in Christ.

His argument, therefore, is all the more significant, as well as convincing and crushing.

But it further appears that Vivekananda is by no means in good and regular standing on the other side of the water. Extracts from papers, Christian and non-Christian, are at hand, published in Calcutta, in which he is discredited as a representative of orthodox Hinduism. Indeed his speech at Chicago, while designed to be a glorification of Hinduism, reads like the special plea for the admission of all religions to a parity of footing. It is just such a speech as a believer in all religions, or in no religion, might make who wanted to avoid the espousal of any particular type of faith with its summons to duty and sacrifice.

We cannot find that this monk has made a widely favorable impression, and it is to the credit of his audiences that he has not. He has an interesting personality, a good command of our language and impresses one as clever and adroit. His self-assertiveness jars on one, and we should be vexed if we were not amused at his superficial observations on our own civilization, and his claim that the civilization of the East is equal, if not superior in many respects, to that of the Occident. He seems inclined at times to avoid the subject of foreign missions, but when he does speak of them it is with a harshness of criticism and a falsification of facts which make silent endurance hard. Some persons not in warm sympathy with evangelical religion have become convinced that it is unwise to put confidence in the man, and least of all in much that he says.

We regret the prominence that has been given our visitor from India. There are better ways of promoting good causes than by securing him to lecture. We have among us men of our own blood and spirit far better qualified to discuss problems with which he only dabbles. If a parlor talk is wanted that will interest, nay, fascinate, persons to whom the subject of foreign missions is usually a bore, get Mr. Hume to speak on the religions and present conditions of India, or Mr. Kingman to talk on China as it is today, or Mr. Barton on Turkey. These men, though missionaries, have the gifts and graces of popular lecturers, and in these days, when our work abroad suffers for lack of interest in it at home, Christian people should honor such noble representatives of the grandest of all causes rather than unknown and uninvestigated strangers who come to us with sarcasm and sneers. We think, too, that these strangers are not the ones to occupy platforms honored by such men from over seas as Henry Drummond, and not the ones to instruct our young men and our young women in the things of God. We believe in hospitality and in a broad and tolerant Christianity, but hospitality gone to seed and a tolerance that overreaches itself are as bad as bigotry.

#### TINKERING THE TARIFF.

This is the phrase by which the average citizen describes the business in which Congress has been engaged for many months. It is not far out of the way. A tinker is not a maker, but a mender on a small scale. That is exactly what Congress is doing. The nation has just adopted a tariff designed to protect its industries from foreign competition. The Democratic party pro-

claimed its purpose to enact a tariff based on a different principle, designed only to secure sufficient money for government expenses. On that issue the power to do this was placed in its hands. But the bill now before the Senate is in no sense a reversal of the principle of the present tariff; it is simply an extensive revision of that tariff. A bill which had been carefully drawn and discussed by a carefully selected committee, which had been discussed for weeks and then passed by the House of Representatives, but which still needed more than 400 amendments to be acceptable by the Senate, cannot be the work of competent experts. The body which has proposed more than 400 amendments to a bill so carefully prepared can hardly be composed of experts. What is this business but tinkering the tariff?

Why should Congress be blamed for doing this business in this way? It contains many able men selected for their familiarity with law and with principles of government, but how many of them have been chosen because of their knowledge of boracic acid or of butts of jute as an article of commerce, or of a hundred other things which the Senate has been tediously discussing for weeks in the face of an impatient people? The fact is that Congress, composed of men chosen for their abilities for general legislation and representing local constituencies, on which they depend for re-election, if it meddles with the tariff at all cannot do otherwise than tinker it.

To restore prosperity two things are wanted of the tariff besides the revenue it brings to the treasury. The first of these is permanent security, the second is reasonable taxation.

Changes of the tariff often repeated are worse than a bad tariff left undisturbed. Business had hardly adjusted itself to the tariff of 1890 when the problem of a new one of uncertain provisions appeared. But the uncertainty will continue after the new tariff is enacted, for it will still be a political issue, and will very likely be changed in consequence of the next national election. Stable business conditions require a law that tariff changes shall not take effect earlier than five years after their enactment.

Reasonable taxation cannot be expected when it is regulated by men who depend on their local constituencies for re-election. The most that can be expected is a series of compromises. The Supreme Court often makes decisions which as widely affect business as changes of the tariff. But no lobby waits on it. No such scandals spread concerning it as that which has just compelled the Senate to protect itself by a formal investigation. The business interests of our whole country require a tariff commission as permanent as the Supreme Court and appointed in the same way. Industries are paralyzed and millions of people are suffering through want of confidence in the ability of tariff makers and in the stability of the tariff to be made. To restore such confidence seems to be possible and thus to secure an era of great prosperity. The measures to do this imperatively call for public discussion.

#### OUR SCHOOLS AND CHRISTIANITY.

Christianity is one thing and denominationalism is another. Our public schools ought not to be denominational but they ought to be Christian. Their influence should be such that no pupil should receive from them suggestions of the comparative merits of different religious denominations

but that every pupil should be taught the beauty and power of righteous living. It is quite possible to preserve this distinction. We know one teacher who for years inculcated by precept and example a manly, noble type of personal religion without ever intimating with what particular branch of the church he was most in sympathy. But no scholar of his ever failed to be deeply impressed with the desire to live a truly Christian life. Doubtless there are many such teachers, and all ought to be like him.

Education by itself is not certain to be a blessing. It needs to be controlled by a Christian spirit and directed toward Christian ends or it is likely to do as much evil as good. It may increase power without developing properly the consciousness of responsibility and the purpose to make one's life useful in the fullest and best sense. This fact is a prominent reason of the existence of so many denominational schools. They are not due wholly to sectarian feeling although this often is prominent in creating and sustaining them. Much of their success is due to the conviction which prevails largely that a denominational school is better, in spite of its inevitable limitations, than a school in which no positive Christian influence is exerted.

The fact that some enemies of religion oppose Christian teaching in the public schools is not an important element in the situation. Such persons are few. Most who call themselves opponents of Christianity really are antagonists of some form of denominationalism rather than of religion itself and have no objection to the training of their children in the general principles of righteousness, and any who do object to this have the right to establish schools of their own. But our people as a whole and by an immense majority are in sympathy with Christianity and ought not to submit to the control of the common schools in the interest of the irreligious minority. Parents, teachers, school boards, the pupils themselves and everybody else are concerned in having good morals and the elements of Christianity taught in our public schools so that the noblest types of manhood and womanhood may be developed.

#### THE WEEK IN REVIEW.

Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature have agreed upon, and Governor Greenhalge has signed, a bill establishing liquor license commissions in the cities, which commissions shall have the duty of issuing all licenses for the sale of liquor. The commissioners are to be appointed by the mayors and may be removed after a hearing upon charges made. They cannot hold any other municipal office while holding the commissionership. The mayor has sole power of appointment, without confirmation by the aldermen. The law does not apply to those cities which vote against license nor to those which have a special commission—Boston and Fall River, thus far. The purpose of the act is to take the liquor question out of city politics as far as possible. Grave charges have been made as to the extent to which boards of aldermen, which hitherto have had the issuing of liquor licenses, have been under the power of the saloons, and discreditable tales of bribery of aldermen by the liquor interest are given on what appears to be good authority and substantiated by recent



investigation. But there can be no question that this act will bring the mayoralty into liquor politics even more than now, and it is a fair question whether this will not prove a case of changing the place and of keeping the pain. Hence all the more will attention be called to be workings of the Norwegian license system, if it is permitted a trial in the State. In its amended form the bill permitting the attempt has been ordered to its third reading by a vote of 71 to 30. After a long debate the House has declared decidedly against the movement to revive the old law for the taxation of mortgaged real estate to its full amount in the hands of the owner and then to levy an additional tax upon the amount of money loaned. The Senate has defeated the House bill making nine hours a legal day's work for all employes of corporations and manufacturing establishments. It was felt that the times were too hard and that the Massachusetts manufacturers were subjected to too close competition to require them to shorten the hours of labor to that extent.

The action of the House of Representatives last week, to which our Washington correspondent refers, relative to civil service reform can scarcely have strengthened the dominant party in the affections of those who are genuine civil service reformers, for while the commissioners' salaries and expenses are provided for, and while the incident has given Commissioner Roosevelt an opportunity to challenge the most searching investigation, nevertheless it has been proved that nothing but fear of the public and not devotion to principle keeps the present law on the books. It is true that President Cleveland has recently extended the classified service and that Postmaster-General Bissell has conformed to the law fairly well, but Mr. Quincy's raid on the consuls, Secretary Carlisle's spoils crusade in the Treasury Department and Attorney-General Olney's recent opinion making assessments of office holders possible and legal through a technical interpretation of the law have not done much to justify the hopes of many independents who voted for the administration. For an unanswerable array of testimony respecting the indescribable fatuity of our present method of selecting and rewarding our servants in the diplomatic service the June *Century* must be consulted. Ex-ministers to England, France, Turkey, China, men like Angell, Lincoln and Strauss, tell of that which they have seen and concerning which they do know.

As far as we can judge, the anti-lottery bill, which passed the Senate last week, was not weakened by amendments and, if passed by the House, will do much to thwart the great corporations that prey upon the gambling instincts of the people. But the action of the Rhode Island Legislature last week was vicious. At the eleventh hour, just before adjournment, a bill ostensibly intended to make the selling of pools illegal, was passed with an amendment which permits pool-selling at the agricultural fairs held between May 15 and Nov. 15. We have read the record of this legislation and the comments of the *Providence Journal* upon the way in which it was compassed, and the only explanation is that either the legislators were duped or bought. Heretofore, under the common law, it has been possible, when the officials did their duty, to arrest and convict pool-sellers. Now, by special legislation, they

get exemption in the State Roger Williams founded. A week ago we chronicled a decision by a New York Supreme Court judge that the Ives pool bill was not constitutional. Another judge of co-ordinate rank has just declared it constitutional, denying that the essential principle of the lottery underlies the scheme. Nothing but the decision of a higher court will settle this important point, and in the meantime the Constitutional Convention will do well to devise a judiciary system that will make such scandals impossible.

There is a realm of human action wherein experience shows that it is more difficult to kill than it is to create. Witness the modern corporation, or any of the chief organs of the constitutional State. The Radicals of England have yet to see that the House of Lords is not to be snuffed out in a day, even after there is practically universal recognition that it ought to be—which is far from the truth now—but Mr. Gladstone realizes it, and let us hope Lord Rosebery also. So with our Senate, which has done so much during the last decade to create and justify the popular impression that it has departed from the ideals of those who created it and today is a menace to pure legislation. Last week a committee of the House of Representatives reported unanimously in favor of a constitutional amendment changing the method of electing senators from the present method by legislatures to the direct method of a popular vote. In all probability the report will be accepted, adopted and the popular branch of the national legislature put on record. But what of it? The Senate is as likely to acquiesce as is the House of Lords to the demands of the Commons, and until it does acquiesce all hope of change is as futile. Some senators would oppose it conscientiously, defending the wisdom of the fathers and pointing to the service rendered by a body which is not as variable as the House or as reflective of the moods of the people. Other senators would oppose the change because they would read in it the knell of the trickster and manipulator of legislatures, and being in the Senate to guard the interests of that species of parasite of course they are not going to commit suicide, as it were. The remedy for the evil is not in an unattainable constitutional change of method, but in an attainable, practical, homely way open to every voter, viz.: sending to the State legislatures honest men, not dishonest partisans, for at bottom the indictment of the people lies against venal partisan legislatures, and not against the Senate *per se*.

The searching probe which the legislative committee has put into the financial affairs of one of the police commissioners of New York City has brought forth much information of a kind that will be of incalculable benefit to those whose mission it is to regenerate our municipal life, and the number of such patriots is rapidly increasing. As we go to press the first meeting of the National Municipal League is in session in New York City, and it is supposed that then and there will be perfected a society which had its genesis last January in Philadelphia at the remarkable conference which we reported in our issue of Feb. 1. That much that was said and done in Philadelphia has had, and that more that will be said and done in New York will have, great weight with the New York Constitutional

Convention is apparent. Already the committees of that important body have had referred to them suggested amendments which embody the experience and wisdom of the best men in the ranks of the league, and nothing that the convention does will be quite as important as its rejection or adoption of the propositions affecting municipal reform. A legislature can be elected which will refuse to make sectarian appropriations. Decent men, if they do their duty, can make the ballot box the agent for defending the home, the school and the State without calling in the women of the State. But with the constitution as it is now certain reforms affecting the lives and morals of the dwellers in cities cannot be secured as effectively and permanently as is necessary.

A few years ago the miners in the Cœur d'Alene district of Idaho did deeds of violence and tyranny which but few Eastern people appreciated until they read the narrative, in the guise of fiction, in Mary Hall-ock Foote's story recently published in the *Century*. To all who have read that novel the dispatches from Cripple Creek, Col., during the past week have had peculiar interest. In them have been chronicled the same deeds of tyranny and blood-thirstiness that made her picture of the battle between union and non-union labor at once so revolting and enthralling. Rifles and dynamite, especially the latter, are frightful engines of war in the hands of men such as are found in the Western mining camps. Mercy seems to be an unknown quantity. Men are captured, held as hostages and threatened with extermination if the contentions of the union miners are not granted, the leaders of the latter sending out their mandates to the mine owners in two languages—dynamite hurled down the shafts and threats of murder of captives unless the terms demanded are granted. Unfortunately the local authorities have been utterly unable to meet the crisis, and Governor Waite, with characteristic sympathy for violence and anarchy, has put obstacles in the way of the State, through its militia, doing its duty. Nor has a voluntary arbitration committee, headed by President Slocum of Colorado College, been successful in adjusting the dispute.

As we intimated in our last issue, the expected conflict between the striking miners in the bituminous coal area and the non-union men or the deputies protecting them has come during the past week, and in Western Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois blood has been shed, trains which were moving the coal mined by non-union men have been "held up," and many a town has been terrorized by the roving bands of belligerent strikers. In Pennsylvania the miners have expressed their willingness to accept Governor Pattison as arbitrator and he has stated his willingness to serve. In Illinois Governor Altgeld, in response to appeals from sheriffs, has ordered out a goodly portion of the State militia, and up to date there has been no open warfare between the citizen soldiery and the strikers. Here and there a mine operator has conceded the rates demanded by the strikers, and this output, together with that furnished by the mines operated by non-union men, prevents the full disastrous effects of the strike to be felt in the industrial world. But the outlook is dark. The innocent suf-



fer when factories, unable to secure coal, shut down. The strikers at best, if their demands were granted instantly, would need long to recuperate from the drain upon their slender resources. The deeds of violence only serve to lend the strong arm of the militia to aid the employer in protecting his property and his new laborers, who stand ready to take what he offers—which may or may not be all that in equity he ought to offer. And the striker, what of him? Ultimately he returns to find his place gone, or, if he resumes work in the old place, it is with a grievance rankling, and when an employé thus feels toward his employer the latter seldom gets anything like an adequate return for the wage he pays, be it ever so small. Various causes contribute to make the present a time of unrest, and never was there such a demand for equity and fair dealing in the business world.

Three aged men—William M. Evarts, W. E. Gladstone and Jules Simon—great by reason of personality and service for country, are receiving the sympathy of the world now because of their impaired vision. Mr. Gladstone last week passed under the knife of the surgeon, and his wonderful vitality has again been shown by the rapidity of his recovery from the operation of having a cataract removed. The Liberal strength in the Commons in the votes on the Budget has been greater than was anticipated, thanks, however, to the renewed loyalty of the McCarthyites and not to the recalcitrant Welsh or Radicals. Professor Bryce has succeeded Mr. Mundella as president of the board of trade. French antipathy to England has been re-enforced by the success of the latter in negotiating a treaty with Belgium by which France is forever shut out from gaining territory along the waters of the Upper Nile and Great Britain is given the strip of territory between Lake Albert Edward and Tanganyika, thus giving her the "missing link" of territory necessary to enable her to march her troops on a highway of her own from Cairo to Cape Town. In return Great Britain concedes to Belgium, during the lifetime of King Leopold, the left bank of the Nile as far north as Khartoum. Since Rosebery came in Great Britain has appropriated Uganda and Pondoland, and now this consummation of a long-cherished plan must be credited to his ministry. Would that the record of conquest were whiter, freer from the trail of the traffic in liquor! A more terrible indictment of Christian civilization than the simple statement of facts contained in Fred P. Noble's article on Christendom's Rum Trade with Africa in the June *Missionary Review* we have never seen.

That "blood is thicker than water" has been proved in London and Boston during the past week. Here we, as a State, municipality and people, have been trying to make Vice-Admiral Hopkins of the cruiser Blake and his minor officials and crew, together with the commander of the Tartar and his staff, feel at home in Boston. From their words spoken at banquets, their participation in our sports and amusements and their tributes drawn out by the enterprising reporters,\* we infer that the attempt has been successful. But it is in London that the most significant deeds have been done and words spoken. An American naval officer, Captain Mahan of the Chicago, of whom the London *Times* has said: "Captain Mahan

may almost be said to have effected a revolution in the study of naval history similar in kind to that effected by Copernicus in the domain of astronomy," together with Admiral Erben and the other officers of the Chicago, have been banqueted by the greatest men now identified with the British navy and many equally great in other forms of public service. Running all through the utterances at the feast and in the comments of the British press upon it is a vein of genuine regard and respect for the United States which is an omen of the future, when, acting together, Great Britain and the United States shall say to Europe: "Lay down your arms. The intolerable economic burdens of today and the infernal possibilities of war tomorrow must cease." Captain Mahan, the hero of the hour, in his speech justified his reputation for modesty allied with profound knowledge and statesmanlike breadth of vision, and the London correspondents unite in crediting Ambassador Bayard with a speech which would have done credit to any of his great predecessors at the court of St. James. We are compelling the respect of England in more ways than one. E. W. Gosse, only last week, wrote to the *Times*, expressing regret that it was left for us to purchase and erect memorials to the great masters of English literature. He referred especially to the marble bust of Keats, shortly to be unveiled in the parish church at Hampstead, which is the gift of Keats's American admirers.

The defeat of the French ministry is significant solely as it reveals the importance which labor questions are coming to have in European parliaments, and the pitfalls that lie in the path of the best-intentioned cabinets when they come to deal with the passions and greed of the ambitious wage-earner. True, in this particular instance the premier, M. Casimir Perier, did not take advantage of certain resources open to him, and it is quite evident that he rode for a fall, to use a technical expression. The approaching presidential election had much to do with his persistence in resigning, and it has complicated the efforts of President Carnot in arranging for the construction of a new cabinet, a task that M. Dupuy reluctantly has assumed. Unfortunately for our good name as a nation, the French exhibitors at the Columbian Exposition have been compelled to sue the directors of that corporation for heavy damages resulting from breach of contract, inadequate protection of exhibits, etc.

#### IN BRIEF.

Among the many compliments bestowed on our handbook *Forward Movements*, with its comprehensive account of the institutional churches and college settlements of the country, is the following from Prof. Richard T. Ely, which we value as the testimony of an expert. "The handbook *Forward Movements* is well arranged and contains a great deal of useful information in convenient shape. I think you have done a valuable service in bringing out this book."

We shall publish next week an exceedingly timely article from the pen of Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden entitled *Shall We Abolish Institutions?*

Are you remembering in public and private prayer the business men of the community, bearing, as so many of them are, unusual burdens?

It seems probable that at least a dozen of

this year's graduating class at Yale will study for the ministry. That is better than last year, but is a small proportion as compared with the number of twenty-five years ago.

The summaries of the Year-Book for 1894 show the largest gain in membership of the churches, in additions on confession and in infant baptisms of any year in our denominational history. The single apparent exception in 1887 is due to a change in dates by which more than twelve months were included in the report for that year.

None of our orders of evening service, sixteen of which have already been issued, is arousing more favorable comment than that for Children's Sunday. Its adaptability to both a morning and evening congregation counts much in their favor. Every mail brings in orders from many sections of the country.

While the Constitutional Convention of New York is in session the Protestant Episcopal clergy of the diocese of Albany will pray for it thus:

Preserve it [the convention] from error and ignorance, from passion, prejudice and partisanship and from every evil thing. Guide and control its members and overrule the issues of its decisions to the common weal.

Bishop Doane's thoughtfulness is responsible for this. Amen!

The discussion whether or not communicants ought to drink out of a common cup at the Lord's Supper is in some quarters approaching the ridiculous. One of our religious exchanges, for instance, quite disapproves of individual cups, but suggests that the minister should take a clean towel with him as he distributes the wine and wipe the edge of the cup as he receives it back from each communicant. The propriety of this proceeding, our contemporary thinks, is self-evident. The propriety of individual cups might not be so self-evident, but would be no less appreciated.

When Dr. Storrs retired from the pulpit the other day after preaching the sermon at Harvard Church, Brookline, on the fiftieth anniversary of its organization, and had laid aside his robe, Dr. Thomas called his attention to a large armchair in the corner of the pastor's room, protected by a robe. As the covering was withdrawn he said, "Dr. Storrs, I want you to sit in that chair." As he did so, filling it to its utmost capacity and throwing his head back to take in all possible comfort, Dr. Thomas added, "That is the chair in which Richard Baxter wrote his *Saint's Rest*." Quick as a flash Dr. Storrs replied, "Baxter never got his idea of the saint's eternal rest from sitting in that chair."

As we understand it, the delegates at Saratoga have decided that hereafter the Northern branch of the Presbyterian Church must be known as the Assemblyman—not Presbyterian—Church. The unit of the assembly has been substituted for the unit of the presbytery—a mass meeting for a court of the vicinage. The great present day authority on the polity of the denomination, Rev. Dr. William E. Moore, says, truly: "The source and fountain of power is the presbytery," and in so saying he simply voices the opinions of equally great authorities in the past, but what do Kentucky and Pennsylvania care about consistency or constitutional rights when orthodoxy is supposed to be in peril of its life.

The Socialist labor party of Massachusetts held its annual convention in Springfield last Sunday. The names of the delegates are suggestive. Koepke, Pritzlaff, Suefsbride, Melinkoff are typical of the dominant faction. O'Neill and Ryan were the Irish allies of Putney and Holt of the native stock. The same day in New York City delegates representing 200,000 railroad operatives met to

discuss their interests as wage-earners. Sunday is a day when organized labor does its heaviest work. It is the day when politicians in Washington, including the highest public officials, do some of their most strategic work. And there are a few people in the world old-fashioned enough to venture to assert that the product of the Sunday labor of both classes of men is just what might be expected.

There must be something peculiarly exasperating to the liberal Presbyterians in one, at least, of the utterances of the Saratoga General Assembly. Certain presbyteries having sent up declarations that, in their opinion, the assembly had no right to make new statements of doctrine, either by direct deliverance or by interpretation of a confession of faith, the assembly, in the briefest terms, replies that it has done nothing of the kind. If it had asserted and justified its right, the liberals would have had a grievance. If it had agreed that a right did not exist, they would have claimed a victory and justified themselves in remaining in the church against the will of the majority. As it is they have burnt their powder for nothing. The majority is not content with enforcing its own view of the question. It denies that there ever has been a question.

The preacher of the opening sermon at the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, referring to the future work of that denomination among the negroes, said:

We must not make them Afro-Americans, but Americo-Africans. This cannot be done by amalgamation, which is unthought of, but North or South must Christianize them as Africans, must organize them into Americo-African churches.

With such a keynote, it is not surprising that the same ecclesiastical court subsequently rejected the overtures for organic union made by the Northern church. If Frederic Douglass is not an American is Mr. Breckinridge? Jesus Christ came to save men as men, and the church that exists to perpetuate racial hatreds, to denationalize multitudes because they are not Caucasians, is a travesty of a kingdom of God on earth.

Prof. H. P. Smith, in his defense before the General Assembly, thus forcibly put before that body the fact that the Presbyterian Church, rather than himself, is on trial:

The correct answer to this question concerns you more than it concerns me. The ministerial usefulness of one man is indeed a small thing. When we have done all we are unprofitable servants. But to have a great church go in the face of well-ascertained facts is not a small thing. To have the supreme court of such a church moved by private opinion rather than by the plain and obvious statements of its creed is not a small thing.

Professor Smith will be helped to bear his sentence of exclusion from the Presbyterian ministry by the knowledge that many conscientious and able men are disposed to add, with Dr. Ecob of Albany and Dr. E. L. Clark of Boston, that to belong to such a church is not at present a desirable thing.

A Western minister bravely suggests that each Congregational pastor shall promptly give one week's salary to the Congregational Home Missionary Society and thus wipe out the debt. With a small salary, a wife and four children, he proposes to be one of the number if the others will follow suit. He figures that if those in active service should average fifteen dollars each, and those without charge five dollars each, all except \$7,000 of the debt would be raised; and fifty doctors of divinity who are going to Europe this summer by contributing one-tenth of what they expect to spend abroad would make up the balance. But why should the half-million and more lay members of the churches be shut out of the privilege of helping, when by adding one cent a day each to their gifts they could lift all our missionary societies out of

debt before the year closes and leave generous sums in all their treasuries? How many will pledge themselves to do that this year?

Bishop Littlejohn of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Long Island has been receiving the congratulations of his flock and his fellow ecclesiastics because of the completed record of twenty-five years of service as a wise administrator and beloved head of that important diocese. Bishop Potter, in his sermon at the popular service of congratulation held in Brooklyn, credited Bishop Littlejohn with the substantial authorship, "both as to its substance and its form," of the historic quadrilateral platform of church unity put forth at Chicago in 1886 and re-iterated at Lambeth in 1888. All of Bishop Potter's comments on present day aspects of the movement toward church unity were well worth quoting, but just here and now it is to the point to note that he ascribed Bishop Littlejohn's leadership in the matter to two forces in his life's history. First, because he never allowed his friendships with men whom he met while a student at Princeton Theological Seminary to wane when they went their way into the "sects" and he his way into the Protestant Episcopal fold. Hence he has come to know and illustrate the truth of a recent saying by a great Anglican divine that, "If one would help on the cause of the re-union of Christendom he may wisely make it a rule to have one intimate friend who is other than a churchman." Second, because for thirteen years it was Bishop Littlejohn's duty to supervise certain Protestant Episcopal churches in Europe, and then and there he met men, saw sights and studied movements that could not but make him desire to strike the note of "the divine harmony of a re-united Christendom."

## STAFF CORRESPONDENCE.

### FROM NEW YORK.

#### Congregational Club.

At the Congregational Club's closing meeting for the season discussion on the Unification of Our American Churches was opened by Dr. Huntington of Grace Church. If more of the ruling spirits of that church were like him all that is valuable in the movement for union could be easily attained. He had strong hope that it will be, in good time. We had completed the map of the world, knew now how large and how small the earth is and the extent of the work to be done. We were finding out that we don't know nearly as much as we thought we did, and that the church can stand on fewer articles than it could once, reminding him of what Bishop Whately's Irish servant once said to him: "Yer riverence will be saved by yer ignorance." He declared himself in full sympathy with the Lambeth Articles and glad to see the Congregationalists meeting their brethren half way. Still he feared the bishops would say to one of our brethren coming to their fold, "The canons forbid." On the lich gate of one of the English churches is the legend, "The Gate of Heaven." Beneath it another inscription reads, "Closed in winter." The bishops must let down the bars.

Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale saw an unusual desire for unity. Separate religious families were each looking over its neighbor's fence, noting his fruits and flowers and wondering how it would seem if the fences were all down and each could enjoy the other's good things. Our Lord's prayer for the unity of His people showed that it is feasible. It is needed to impress the world with the power of Christianity; but it must be unity with liberty, and natural, not hurried nor forced. We wanted a common

creed with room for diversity; common ground, but freedom of private judgment and conviction; brotherhood, not a priesthood; local self-government, not domination from without—"liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Prof. Charles A. Briggs of Union Seminary rejoiced in the growing cordiality of feeling between denominations and felt sure that the current would become irresistible. The Scriptures told us of only one church, made up of all who are made Christians by the divine Master's call, and there is something wrong when a child of God is not recognized as one by others. The Episcopalians, the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists had each held that his church was that of the New Testament and the only one founded by divine right, but most of them had changed their minds. The proposed unity, if carried out, would save millions of money and thousands of ministers for sending the gospel abroad. He was for the Lambeth Articles as far as they go, but he would add to them the declaration of the New Jersey Congregationalists as a fifth article. Then all would be brought together in Jesus Christ, our Saviour.

#### The Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Brooklyn brethren, pastors and laymen, who were anticipating much from the coming of Rev. B. Fay Mills to the Tabernacle pulpit this summer, but feared that the burning of that structure would cancel the engagement, are made glad by the vote of the trustees to hire the large building known as the Palace Rink in Clermont Avenue for Mr. Mills's services through June, and probably for a later series in September and October. The times seem propitious for efforts of the kind, for which this favorite evangelist is now so well known.

It looks more and more unlikely now that Dr. Talmage's congregation will undertake to build a fourth Tabernacle for his use. The insurance on the lately burned building and the receipts from sale of the lot will enable the trustees to get clear of debt, with little or no surplus, and they are reported as favoring this way out.

Since this last conflagration, by the way, our insurance companies have materially raised the rate on church buildings, classing them as "extra hazardous" risks. Probably a safe policy on a fourth Tabernacle might be hard to get.

#### Sunday School Parade.

Today brings on the annual parade of the 162 Brooklyn Sunday schools, in which are about 80,000 children. The variable weather, alternating sunshine and showers, is keeping many of the younger and more delicate ones from the streets, but only very severe storms avail to defeat the large success of Brooklyn's favorite holiday. The schools are closed, flags are flying from many public buildings and private dwellings, churches are open for prayers, singing and addresses, and the procession is being reviewed near the entrance to Prospect Park by Gen. O. O. Howard, Mayor Schieren and others, who are to address the children.

#### Rapid Transit.

Nobody's scrap-book is large enough to contain even briefest outline clippings of the multifarious and often contradictory schemes for rapid transit that have been proposed here in the last few years. Nor has Philadelphia a lawyer astute enough to analyze and set forth a comprehensible schedule of these plans. The origin of



many of them is easily traced back to the greed of their proposers, but the attention that has been given to them all clearly proves one thing—the anxiety of the people for some method of getting swiftly, safely and comfortably from one end of the city to the other, and that within the lifetime of the present generation. What is commonly called “the Chamber of Commerce scheme,” the product of business men of clear heads, large experience and unselfish motives, commended itself to the judgment of the better class of citizens as the best plan yet offered, if its execution can be kept out of the grasping hands of Tammany, and there was great joy in the city when that measure passed the Legislature without being robbed of all its best features. A coldness came over the popular thermometer, however, as the governor vetoed, one after another, most of the bills for the city’s welfare, and few supposed that Tammany would let him allow the rapid transit bill to become a law. But he has signed it, and middle-aged people are hoping to see the way clear to get somewhere before they die. The execution of this plan will be in the hands of a commission of eight, only two of whom, the mayor and controller, are to be city officials, the other six all business men—including the president of the Chamber of Commerce—of well-known integrity and business capacity. The citizens are to decide by vote whether the road shall be built and owned by the city. Should they say no, it is believed that private capitalists stand ready to provide the funds—say \$45,000,000 or \$50,000,000, so making the city happy and themselves honestly rich.

#### Woman's Suffrage.

The woman’s suffrage discussion waxes warmer rather than otherwise, hereabouts, and reports from the constitutional convention show that both friends and foes of the measure are getting ready to do their best in the way of argument and diplomacy. A new hall may have to be hired before the end comes for storing the petitions *pro* and *con* that are daily pouring in. Those who maintain that women—except those not wanted by decent people—will neither vote nor take part in the nominating primaries, had a set-back at the Republican rally in Cooper Union on Wednesday evening, when Mrs. Devereux Blake took a prominent part in the discussion, not waiting for the primaries, much less for the opening of the polls. Neither party will succeed except at the cost of the hardest sort of work.

HUNTINGTON.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

##### The Halting Tariff Measure.

Again the fiat has gone forth that the tariff bill must and shall pass the Senate, and again the declaration has been made—this time by Senator Gorman—that the Democrats of the upper house are united in regard to the matter. Very likely the bill will pass, but the vaunted unity of the party is altogether illusory. The Democratic senators and representatives here were never more disunited, never more disgusted with themselves and angry with one another, than they are today. Their long-heralded tariff reform bill has been altered until, with the exception of its income tax feature, it might easily pass muster as a fairly protective measure of Republican origin. Goaded by the taunts and logical arguments of the Republicans, leading Democratic senators have been forced to confess that the bill is not at

all consistent with their party’s platform or principles, but that they were obliged to make the concessions they have made or else not have any tariff bill at all. The majority of the House Democrats by no means relish the cavalier manner in which their senatorial brethren have upset their handiwork and characterized it as an “imperfect measure,” and one which there had been “no expectation of passing unchanged.” The House leaders are now preparing to fight the amended Senate bill when it comes back to them, with a view to restoring it to something like its original form, and it remains to be seen which wing of the party will prove the stronger in the end.

#### Its Weakness.

The assailable features of the Senate bill, from the political point of view, are literally too numerous to mention. The Chicago platform denounced protection as “unconstitutional” and “robbery,” and yet this Democratic measure affords specific protection to almost as many classes of articles as the McKinley tariff act—in a lesser degree as to most of them, but as to some actually in a greater degree. Even the essential and venerable Democratic doctrine of free raw materials is violated. On iron ore, for example, the bill levies a duty of forty cents a ton, and, when called upon for an explanation of this and similar discrepancies, all that Senators Vest, Mills and other leaders have been able to say is that they have placed raw materials on the dutiable list “because they could not help themselves”—because otherwise “certain Democratic senators would not vote for the bill.” The plight of the Democrats, in a word, is ludicrous and is subjecting them to unmeasured ridicule here on all sides. It is noticed, moreover, that a great many of the “concessions” that have been made are for the benefit, not of Democratic, but of Republican senators and constituencies, which only increases the wrath of the Simon-pure, free trade Democrats and also creates a well-defined suspicion of secret and unworthy influences at work upon some of the managers of the bill. These suspicions are common talk and have found their way into print, too, with the result that certain senators have made indignant denials and a committee of investigation has been constituted. This is the good old-fashioned way, be it remembered, and veneration for the antique must forbid disrespectful allusions to the efficiency of investigation committees in past ages. We may be permitted to suggest, however, that the chances against the present committee’s finding out and reporting anything of consequence about the connection of senators with Wall Street speculations in sugar stock, or any other stock, are probably in the neighborhood of a thousand to one.

Not to be tedious, a few comparisons between the Senate bill and the House Wilson bill ought to be made before leaving the subject. In the Wilson bill the duty on tannic acid was equal to 35 cents a pound; in the Senate bill it is increased to an equivalent of 75 cents. Fruit ether is raised from \$1 to \$2 a pound; manufactured marble about 40 per cent; structural iron or steel from 30 per cent to 40 per cent *ad valorem*; collars and cuffs from 35 to 55 per cent *ad valorem*, and so on. Sugar has been given a lift of about 25 per cent; glass, cotton, tobacco, flax, the metals, and pretty much everything else except

coal and wool have been cared for—and we are to have the income tax besides. This is the conglomerate curiosity which is expected to command the unanimous support of the Democrats who fought and won the last campaign on the principle that protection is unconstitutional and criminal. The American people are naturally humorous and they cannot fail to see and enjoy this gigantic political joke. They have short memories, too, but the general opinion hereabout is that they will remember it at least until next November.

#### Ugly Charges.

Charges of an attempt to bribe two senators have also been investigated. In this case the evidence was clear. The attempt was undoubtedly made, but it was entirely unsuccessful and the senators—Messrs. Hutton and Kyle—were fully exonerated. The other matters recently before Congress have been generally uninteresting. There was a lively time in the House the other day, however, when the annual tilt against the civil service commission came due. The House in committee of the whole actually cut off the appropriations for the commission and came within an ace of repealing the civil service law, but when the yeas and nays were ordered the opposition melted away and the affair ended as usual. This incident, therefore, served only to illustrate the real sentiment of the politicians in regard to civil service reform. Although they are bothered nearly to death by office seekers they hate the civil service law still more bitterly because it curtails their power, and if they dared they would wipe it out of the statute-books in ten minutes.

#### Dismissal of Clerks.

There is woe among the army of clerks in the departments. Wholesale reductions of the force are in order. Nearly 1,000 have been discharged from the Government Printing Office and more removals are to follow there, 250 in the War Department, 300 in the Census Office, and many in the Pension Bureau, Treasury Department, etc. This is exceedingly unfortunate for the clerks, of course, but from the best obtainable information it would appear that the reductions are made for a legitimate reason, namely, the curtailment of government work. Like every other business establishment, the government feels the hard times and recognizes the necessity of discontinuing unnecessary enterprises and expenditures. In the case of the Government Printing Office, for example, the amount of work to be done has been much less than usual during the past season, because Congress and the heads of departments have not felt justified in ordering the publication of all sorts of documents in large quantities. No doubt, too, the offices in the various departments have been unreasonably multiplied during the last two or three administrations, and there are more officials than are really needed. But the displacements have brought or will bring grief and dismay to many a home.

Coxey the crank and Browne the blasphemer have been shut up in jail for twenty days, like any less pretentious lawbreakers, and it is hoped that this may give the *coup de grâce* to Coxeyism generally, so far as this city is concerned. In fact, it is believed that the Coxey bubble has been pricked. Messrs Fitzgerald and Swift’s Boston “army” arrived here the other day, but it has attracted no attention whatever.

May 26.

C. S. E.



## Fifty Years of the Young Men's Christian Association.

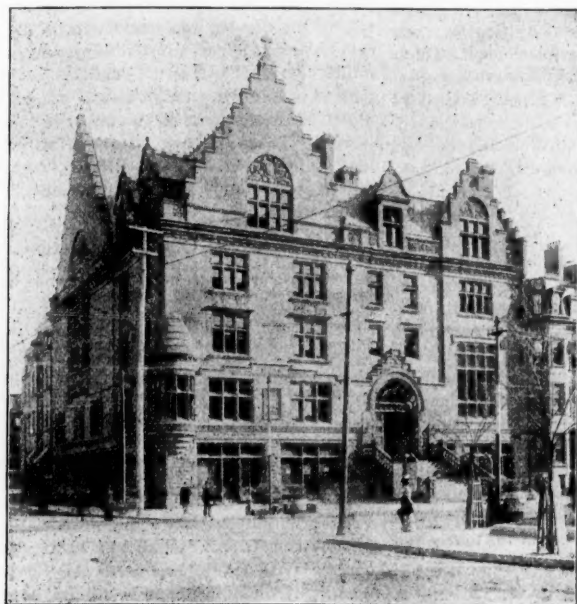
By Rev. James H. Ross.

The jubilee year in the life of an individual, an organization or a nation is nothing unique. But that the founder of an international institution should survive to see its semi-centennial observed and honored in the greatest city of the world and one of the greatest in the history of the

which he was only a clerk in 1844, is president of the original association now located, not in an isolated storeroom, but in Exeter Hall, with its branches in various parts of London. He was present at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first society organized in the United States, in Boston. He will be the president of the International Convention in London next week.

The first association in North America was formed in Montreal Dec. 9, 1851. But we shall confine our statements of the history to the Boston association. A letter published in the *Watchman and Reflector*, written in May, 1851, from London, by George M. Van Derlip, an undergraduate of the University of the City of New York, suggested the movement. The preliminary meeting was held in the chapel of the Central Congregational Church, then located on Winter Street, and the meeting for the organization in the chapel of the Old South Congregational Church. The first address of the association to the public said that the intention was to make it "a social organization of those in whom the love of Christ has produced love to man." But this would hardly be accepted as the progressive or final statement of the primary work of such associations. Primarily, the organization is religious and evangelistic. It aims to reach all young men in all the world by all or any legitimate means, and to develop the whole man in each case, adapting the means to the end with wisdom and persistence but not uniformity. The growth in the United States was spasmodic during the first decade, 1851-61, and was limited and deranged by the Civil War of 1861-65. The association operated during the war through the Christian Commission. Dwight L. Moody became one of the marked men of that period. He is the pre-eminent product and type of work represented in the Y. M. C. A. He has advanced the association in the United States more than any other person, directly and indirectly. Because the association has had life in itself as a gift from God, it has expanded amazingly since the conclusion of the war, and it has generated kindred movements, such as the Young Women's Christian Association, the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance of Theological Seminaries and Students and the Students' Volunteer Movement. It has not been the originator of these movements as distinctly as George Williams was of the London association, but it has been their predecessor and in spirit their originator. The specialization of the work has proceeded along lines of natural classification of young men, by their occupation, their professions, their nationality, their color, etc. The specialization, therefore, has been in behalf of resident and traveling business young men, railroaders, students, Germans, the colored people, the Japanese and the Indians; also the isolated lumbermen in winter and spring. The most noticeable phases of the movement have been those which recognized the needs of railroad employes and of students. The indorsement given to the work by business men, individuals, firms and corporations, especially the managers of railroads, is all-sufficient. The money test, crystallized in subscriptions and appropriations from the treasuries of corporations, is proof positive that the work has commercial value in producing the qualities most needed in the interests of the public and the successful administration of affairs.

The educational work of the association has become phenomenal. It may be exaggeration to call it "a college of colleges," but it is a school of schools, not superficial in its aims or results, except as the students voluntarily neglect their tasks or misimprove their opportunities. It educates body and brain. It develops the physical, mental,



THE BOSTON ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

world is decidedly unique. Such honor is providentially conferred on George Williams, who founded the first Young Men's Christian Association in London, June 6, 1844, at No. 72 St. Paul's Churchyard.

The organization was simple, natural and inevitable under the existing conditions. These conditions were that a Christian young man, away from his home in Bridge-water, Eng., engaged as a clerk in a large drapery establishment, associated with eighty other clerks, few of whom were religious in any sense and some of whom were prodigal sons, determined to maintain his own spiritual life, to improve his spare time, to resist the temptations incident to business and to life in London. He associated a few clerks with himself for the study of the Bible and for prayer, and, after profiting by the association, he endeavored to extend the advantages of it into other business houses. The clerks lodged over the store of Hitchcock & Co., met in one of their own rooms and sought a larger room for their increased numbers and their extension movement.

The Y. M. C. A. was organized June 6, 1844, and the name given to it was proposed by James Smith, who was a kindred spirit to Williams, contemporaneous with him, or nearly so, in local and associated Christian work by young men for young men. It seems to be certain that Smith would have done at once what Williams did, if the latter had not been slightly in advance of the former in time. Nothing is wanting to signalize the life of George Williams as the providential man in organizing and propagating the work of the association. It paid the man himself, morally and financially, to do as he did. He is now the head of the firm of

the Central Congregational Church, then located on Winter Street, and the meeting for the organization in the chapel of the Old South Congregational Church. The first address of the association to the public said that the intention was to make it "a social organization of those in whom the love of Christ has produced love to man." But this would hardly be accepted as the progressive or final statement of the primary work of such associations. Primarily, the organization is religious and evangelistic. It aims to reach all young men in all the world by all or any legitimate means, and to develop the whole man in each case, adapting the means to the end with wisdom and persistence but not uniformity. The growth in the United States was spasmodic during the first decade, 1851-61, and was limited and deranged by the Civil War of 1861-65. The association operated during the war through the Christian Commission. Dwight L. Moody became one of the marked men of that period. He is the pre-eminent product and type of work represented in the Y. M. C. A. He has advanced the asso-



PARLORS, BOSTON Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

moral and religious nature of the young man. It supplements his previous education, occupies his spare hours, fits him for varied occupations and a few of the trades, grades him upward in life and prepares him for service as a Christian worker.

The association was organized none too

soon. The advancement of civilization during the last half-century has been haunted by the organization and advancement of new forms of sin, new dangers and temptations. Mr. Moody has said that where the fathers had ten temptations the sons have fifty. The *Age Temptations of American Christians* was the title of a book published about a decade ago. The aggregation of young men in cities has meant the destruction of home life and influences; the centralization of boarding and lodging-houses and isolation of their occupants; the craving for companionship, recreation and amusement, which cannot be found in a solitary room, a public parlor, a restaurant, a hotel, a fraternity or club. Cheap and coarse amusements have multiplied and flourished. Evil, no less than good, has reduced its attractions and agencies to a science, to promote luxury, extravagance, wastefulness, gambling, drunkenness, licentiousness, theft, and other vices, secret and open. The business sections of the city are the worst sections. By day and by night evil-doers are devising and executing the deeds of darkness. The hideous deformities of the dime and half-dime museums are sad commentaries upon the taste and mode of spending time and money of multitudes of young men.

The latest statistics of the Y. M. C. A., compiled May 1, are as follows: there are 4,968 associations in the world—1,397 in the United States, 658 in Great Britain, 1,005 in Germany, 181 in Asia, 36 in Africa, 31 in Oceania. The associations in the United States own a total net property of \$15,211,000 and their aggregate membership is 232,653. Their debts are much less than those of a corresponding number of churches. There are 1,141 general secretaries and other paid officers. Situations were secured in 1893-4 for 10,725 persons, and the strain of the hard times was thereby relieved for eleven regiments of young men in the cities of the country.

The outlook for the future is over the whole world as the field of Christian evangelization. What the next fifty years may accomplish for young men no one knows absolutely, but it is safe to prophesy that the work will be extended in a greater ratio than during the last half-century. The principles by which it is to be carried on are now settled beyond controversy. The association represents the churches. It is evangelical in creed and management, it subordinates amusements to religion, it penetrates every department of work with a religious spirit and when carried on in a normal way is unassailable and successful. The institutional church is an expansion within the local church of its main ideas, which are to work incessantly, day and night, 365 days in the year, and to recognize the immediate and variable lower and higher wants of human beings for the sake of realizing on earth the kingdom of God.

#### MAKE THE GOSPEL ATTRACTIVE.

BY REV. A. H. QUINT, D. D.

Some years ago a little girl, who may not like it if I put her name in print, was seated upon the knees of her grandmother one Sunday. The grandmother, one of the meek and Scripture-loving saints, was endeavoring to impress the child with the delightfulness of heaven. Soon the child interrupted the teaching with a question based upon her own likings, "Dranma, has Dod dot a titchen?" The spiritually-minded grand-

mother felt obliged to admit that heaven was probably destitute of that convenience. "Well," said the child, impatiently, having in mind her favorite amusement in the kitchen, "He's dot a pump, hasn't He?" The grandmother again had to admit a doubt. "Then I don't want to do [go]," said the child, decisively, as she sprang to the floor and refused to listen any further.

At present if "the men of grace have found glory begun below," God has a plentiful supply of kitchens. Our churches, or very many of them, appear to have found the kitchen an important aid in the work of the gospel. The social element, which enters so largely into the outward prosperity of the congregation, is greatly helped by a good table. The table—I refer to the secular supper table—is quite an inducement in making people at home in the church. I have heard it said that under this inducement some people attend only the sociable, so called. Some people, I am afraid, do not sympathize with the new development. In promoting the social life of the congregation there really seems to be no valid objection to such methods. If they are means to a higher end they are certainly admissible, if people like them. But I have heard of churches which think that social gatherings of the people can be had with success without a kitchen, and they insist that they are successful. But I think they must fail in obtaining the presence of such as our Lord described when He said that they had sought Him because they "did eat of the loaves and were filled."

There may be other methods of attracting people to the church. I remember a New Hampshire story about two competing stage lines, in which each alternately reduced its charge below that of the other until no charge at all was made, and then one of them achieved a signal victory by offering to carry any passenger for nothing and give him twenty-five cents in addition at the end of the route. Only one passenger, however, demanded the quarter of a dollar, and the agent told him that no other person had asked for it. The traveler replied that he should not be cheated out of his just dues and that he would continue to patronize the line unless the opposition should offer fifty cents. I commend this example to competing churches, or to churches not competing but desirous of bringing people to public worship. It may not be necessary to offer money. Good suppers, or brass bands of a high order, or interesting dramatic performances may answer. It is well known that Sunday schools always handsomely increase in the number of pupils a few weeks before Christmas Day. Some heartless people have been cruel enough to make a rule that no boy or girl who has not been a member of the school for six months should receive a present from a Christmas tree. I have known cases where an enterprising boy attended three Sunday schools each Lord's Day by judicious selection of a mission school in the morning, a church school at noon and another at three o'clock. Three presents could thus be secured besides three picnics. It is a sad commentary on human heartlessness that one pastor insisted that a boy must abandon the other two schools if he was to be enrolled in that of the pastor and be eligible for a present.

But there are other methods of attractiveness. We have means far superior to those of the apostles, who had nothing but the gospel and their own intense convictions of

the needs of a sinful world. They had no printing press in Corinth or Antioch or Jerusalem. Of course they had no daily paper issued Saturday evening in which to announce the services of the next forenoon. Of course, again, they could not put forth an attractive program. It is astonishing that Paul and Peter could gather audiences under such unfavorable circumstances and in competition with gladiators, circuses and theatrical performances. To show what might have been done if Paul had had proper facilities I take the following from among the Sunday announcements in a recent Saturday paper, substituting names in italics, premising that the skillful advertiser was shrewd enough to get a special notice in another part of the paper in these words: "Those desiring 'times of refreshing' will read notice of — Church." It is indeed refreshing to read the notice to which we turn:

*Pilgrims' Church.* Constellations of talent. Prof. *Tubal-Cain's* grand choir, Prof. *Saul's* fine orchestra, Prof. *David's* immense chorus; prayer meeting 9.30 A. M.; the pastor, Rev. *Matthew Mark*, Ph. D., D. D., will preach at 10.30 A. M. on "What Spring Is Saying"; sacrament; Sunday school 12.20 P. M.; grand chorus, led by big choir, contralto solo by Mrs. *Miriam*, violin solo by Prof. *Timbri*, also sacred readings and other pleasing features. Come to the big Bible class led by *Timothy Jude*. Strangers welcome. Everybody invited. Y. P. S. C. E. 6 P. M.; grand sacred concert 7 P. M.; preaching by the pastor 7.30 P. M. on "The Cause and Cure of Our Present Fomentations."

The admirable variety here given is worthy of commendation. We should have liked a little more definiteness as to the "sacrament." Which one was to be administered? If baptism, by what method? If the Lord's Supper, what kind of wine was to be used? What the preacher made of "our present fomentations" must have been of great interest. I have understood that there is sometimes a rhetorical advantage in exciting the curiosity of hearers. The preacher evidently had this advantage. As it is now too late to hear his discourse, I turn to a dictionary for light, and obtain this definition of "fomentation": "The act of applying warm or medicated liquors to any part of the body." A secondary meaning is that of the thing thus applied. I am still, therefore, sadly in the dark. No doubt there was a spiritual application.

A second inspiring advertisement from the same source has the preliminary notice, away from the advertisement itself, as follows: "Please take no notice of *Pilgrims' Church* announcement if you want a poor and stupid time." The advertisement itself read thus:

*PILGRIMS' CHURCH.* This is its nature as well as its name. Here the people crowding come as to a great divine tribunal, from four to six times a week. Here they have their questions answered, their problems solved, their burdens banished, their sorrows soothed, their sins forgiven, their minds enlightened and their hearts inspired for days to come; here they find Boston's best, Prof. *A's* great choir, Prof. *B's* fine orchestra, and Prof. *C's* immense chorus. The Sabbath begins with prayer and praise at 9.30. The pastor, Rev. *Matthew Mark*, Ph. D., D. D., will preach tomorrow morning on "Sowing and Reaping." Sabbath School 12 M.: come early to our grand chorus song service. Miss *D. E.* will sing—her solos always delight; Mrs. *F. G.*, sacred reading. *H. I.* invites you to his big Bible class. Strangers welcome to this great *pilgrims' Sunday school* and church. Y. P. S. C. E. 6 P. M., grand sacred concert at 7 P. M., preaching by the pastor 7.30 P. M. on Capital Robbing Labor. Life-saving service 9 P. M. In addition to all other superior attractions Mrs. *J. K. L.*, New England's favorite soprano soloist, will sing—morning, There is a "Green Hill Far Away," and evening, "The Holy City" and "On the Cross"; good seats for early comers.



The above is truly a fine bill. It ought to make the gospel of salvation for sinners very attractive. "Here they have . . . their sins forgiven," should, however, be carefully watched, lest it may lead to popery.

A later notice tells us that a committee of the above church will be at the church door to take care of bicyclists and bicycles. An editorial note, apparently furnished from the same fountain, calls pleasant attention to the prophecy of Ezekiel: "The wheels also were beside them, and every one stood at the door of the east gate of the Lord's house."

Paul, perhaps, might not have made out a program exactly like the above. In fact, he did not have the facilities. He seems to have relied more upon "Christ, the power of God, and the wisdom of God." Paul did not have even a bicycle.

### THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Haste has characterized the dealings of the assembly with the things that concern the outward interests of the church. It is seldom that the reports of the various boards have obtained such scant discussion. These things have received attention to a greater extent in the popular, unofficial meetings held in the evenings than at the times assigned to them as regular orders of the day. The reports of the assembly's committees upon the annual reports of the boards have been duly presented and the secretaries of the boards have made their accustomed speeches, but the recommendations suggested by the committees have, in several cases, been adopted without adequate discussion or with no discussion at all. Ministerial relief, education, missions to the freedmen, publication, church erection and aid for colleges may be mentioned in this list. Home and foreign missions received more nearly their allotted quota of time simply because there were missionaries from both fields present who would not be put off. The popular meetings devoted to these subjects were of no small interest, and there they received fuller treatment. It may be said that seminary control and the Smith case crowded these things into a corner. At all events, the days devoted to these unusual matters has been in the proportion of four to two.

The close of the Smith case was greeted by feelings of relief from great strain. Bad air and interminable speech-making left their impression upon all, and one man utterly succumbed. The result was foregone from the start, but it was a surprise to all that Professor Smith made such a good showing on the final vote. As officially announced, the verdict of suspension pronounced by the Presbytery of Cincinnati was affirmed by a vote of 396 to 101. The latter figure was made up of fifty-five who voted to "sustain" and forty-six who voted to "sustain in part" the allegations of error made by Professor Smith against the Synod of Ohio. The proceedings in the assembly while it was sitting as a court were, for the most part, very decorous, but the moderator was called upon to suppress applause on several occasions when telling points were made in favor of the accused. The professor's bearing won even from his opponents expressions of respect and esteem, such as "dearly beloved," "amiable," "lovable," "sweet temper," and "angelicness." But even this last named quality was used by one who had been a candidate for the moderatorship as an argument why the subject should be "silenced."

It would be impossible to review the arguments put forth on both sides of the controversy. Suffice it to say that it was almost universally admitted that in clearness and logical force the balance was in favor of Professor Smith. Conservatives who voted against him on the final ballot conceded that he had

the best of the argument. Some of them were convinced by him, though they were not persuaded. A deeper consideration lay back of their votes, and they voted as they did because they thought that "inspiration was on trial," or "our Bible is at stake."

The slogan of the conservatives was, "Don't reverse the Briggs verdict." This was the exclamation of an ex-moderator. On the other side, the danger of division in the church was urged, the need of reverent criticism to meet the attacks inspired by anti-supernaturalistic criticism, and the alienation of young men from the ministry of a church which confessed its fear of honest and thorough investigation. But scant attention was paid to such warnings, and the church as represented in the General Assembly took another step in the track which it has pursued for some years. It was predicted that ten years will see a change of attitude, but time only will tell the tale.

The last action of the assembly on Saturday night was such as must be regretted, in part at least, by its members when they come to moments of calm reflection. The committee on theological seminaries presented a report which dealt mainly with Lane Seminary, recommending a reorganization of that institution by the introduction of "new and different" men into its directory and corps of instruction and also the disapproval of the election of Prof. Henry W. Hulbert of Marietta College to the chair of church history, though allowing his employment as instructor. In the body of the report were reflections upon Prof. Edward D. Morris, the sole remaining professor in the institution. A motion was made to cut out such words as placed a stigma upon the name of a man who was once moderator of the assembly. In spite of the earnest words of Dr. Moore, the permanent clerk of the assembly, this motion failed to carry by a vote of 206 to 168. This action carries the report into the minutes of the assembly and in years to come will constitute an arraignment of the assembly as much as of the professor.

There has been a party in the Presbyterian Church which has looked forward to the time when there should be a reunion between the two great branches of the denomination in this country. This movement took tangible shape when the General Assembly made direct overtures to the Southern Assembly at Nashville. The receipt of a telegraphic message on Thursday last declining the offer thus made for organic union on the basis of the common doctrinal standards constituted a setback from which the movement will not soon recover. The logic of the situation would seem to be that resumption of advances in this direction must proceed from the Southern body.

Ever since the decision of the assembly at Portland two years ago, and also since the assembly at Washington last year, in the Briggs case, there have been protests and remonstrances from the presbyteries touching the danger to the church flowing from attempted formulation of doctrine by judicial decision. One of these has come up this week. It originated in the Presbytery of Rochester, N. Y., and urged that no statement of belief should be regarded as binding upon the ministry and eldership which is not contained explicitly in the Confession of Faith or in the catechisms. To the presbytery the following answer was made:

The General Assembly has never undertaken to make new definitions of dogma either by deliverance or by judicial decision, and we hope that the declarations of former assemblies repeated by this General Assembly will allay the apprehensions of our worthy brethren of Rochester Presbytery.

To many this appeared scant courtesy, as well as a begging of the whole question at issue.

A matter that is likely to be decided on novel grounds has been before the assembly several times in the little fragments of inter-al between other orders of the day. It has had to fight for even the scant recognition which it has received. It concerns the re-

vision of the proof-texts cited in the Confession of Faith. The assembly is doubtless ready to indorse the work of the committee having the subject in charge without seeing more than a slight portion of the work which they have done. But they unfortunately left the matter open as to which of two editions of the Scriptures should be used as a model, giving a choice between the punctuation and spelling of the best edition printed in England and the best edition of the American Bible Society. A motion was offered that the revision of 1881-85, containing the readings preferred by the American revisers, be substituted. Action will probably be taken against this motion, and mainly for the reason that it would necessitate the destruction of the stereotype plates which have been made by the Board of Publication. Money considerations thus will determine a question of versions of the Scriptures to be used. Undoubtedly many will also oppose the innovation on other grounds.

As was intimated a week ago, the subject of closer relations between the assembly and the theological seminaries, and of a more efficient control of these institutions by the assembly, has been decided in favor of such positive action as was recommended by the majority report of the committee that has had the matter under consideration for two years. The action taken depends upon the acquiescence of the seminaries and their voluntary acceptance of the plan. A committee of fifteen has been provided, whose business will be to advise with the various directories of the seminaries and urge their favorable action. The plan proposed would give the assembly the right to *approve* (not *veto*) the appointment, election or transfer of professors and the election of directors. It further provides that the directors shall declare that they hold in trust for the purposes of theological instruction, according to the standards of the Presbyterian Church, the properties which they administer, thus securing such funds to the use of the church in perpetuity. These provisions are to be made permanent by legislative enactment, altering the present charters under which the seminaries are operated.

Efforts were made looking to delay in the adoption of this plan in order that the interests affected might be consulted. But motions to this effect were laid upon the table with great promptness and small consideration. Against adoption it was urged that the voluntary system had worked well, that it was in accord with the history and tradition of the church and that the institutions were already sufficiently under the control of the assembly by virtue of its constitutional "right of visitation."

To this it was replied that the right of visitation does not apply since the seminaries are civil corporations operated under charters granted by State legislatures. The present right of veto upon the appointment of professors was characterized as a rope of sand, and in line with this assertion was the emphatic asseveration of an impetuous commissioner who stated that in his view the directors of Union Seminary "stole" that institution from the Presbyterian Church. The chairman of the committee explained that the plan proposed provided the *minimum* of effective control, and asserted that it would "not be felt by the seminaries as long as they behaved themselves." The proposal was carried in spite of the fact that in order to vindicate its rights in the case of "misuse" of funds, it will be necessary for the General Assembly to resort to the civil courts. The original vote was announced as 437 to 115, but the affirmative was later augmented by eight or nine additional ballots. A new committee was provided for expressly in order to get rid of the minority of five or six who held views opposed to those of the majority.

C. R. G.

A good intention clothes itself with sudden power.—Emerson.



## The Home

### THE LAND WHERE WE ALL HAVE BEEN.

BY JULIA ANNA WOLCOTT.

O, I know of a land where we all have been,  
Yet never may go again,  
Though we're women as brave as ever were seen,  
Or the biggest and strongest of men.

In this wonderful land of which I sing,  
We never knew toil or care;  
For some one stood ready to fetch and bring,  
And we were the rulers there.

Though we wore no crowns of gold or flowers,  
We were kings and queens by right;  
And the homage of love was always ours  
From our subjects day and night.

Our royal robes were woven with care,  
Our beds were silken and soft,  
We lived in ease and luxury there,  
And we rode in our carriages oft.

Whatever we did, the livelong day,  
We were watched by admiring eyes;  
And whatever we said, or didn't say,  
We were thought to be wondrous wise.

And no matter how peevish or cross we grew,  
Or what tyrants we became,  
There was one, at least, who loved us so true  
That she worshiped us just the same.

And if we were ill, or beset by fears,  
She would tend us with gentlest hand;  
And soothe us by crooning sweet songs in our ears  
For we lived in Babylon.

O God, forgive us our tyranny there,  
And reward, where'er they may be,  
The patient and loving souls whose care  
Was ours in our infancy!

At a recent large wedding everybody remarked upon the fresh color and buoyant health of the bride, so in contrast with the usual weariness and pallor seen upon such occasions. One secret of this notable condition lay in the fact that the young lady had made all her preparations sufficiently in advance to reserve several days before the ceremony for rest and leisurely occupations. There was no distracting anxiety concerning dressmaking, no hurrying to accomplish necessary shopping, but, instead, abundant opportunity to enjoy family and intimate friends and to acknowledge easily a multitude of gifts. Physicians aver that many young girls break down when the burden of maternity is first laid upon them as a direct result of excessive fatigue and excitement at the time of marriage and upon the wedding journey. It is now considered good form to postpone the journey for a few weeks, an arrangement to be approved for hygienic reasons, if for no other.

There is an interesting discussion in the new magazine called *Today* on the question: Shall Our Children Read the Old Testament? The starting point is the statement of a father who hesitates to put the Bible into the hands of his little daughter, because he finds therein "many a record of cruel and nameless things." The dozen or more who reply to his objections are chiefly representatives of liberal thought in theology, and it is therefore somewhat surprising to find them so warmly advocating that the children be permitted to read the Old Testament. One writer says: "My little girls were . . . encouraged and trained to read it. Their experience, like that of some million of other little girls and boys before and since, proved that in a world of dangers and illusions one need not begin the protection of the innocents by fencing them from the Hebrew Scriptures. I have never heard of an instance of a child's imagination

being corrupted from this source. The literature that corrupts is that which proceeds from a corrupted imagination, and especially that which invests vice and sin with extrinsic attractions. In both these particulars the Old Testament literature is free from blame." In this father's judgment the contaminations of the street and school and the daily paper are infinitely more dangerous than any records of sin in the Bible. Nearly all the writers agreed, however, that there should be some parental exposition to accompany the reading.

### CONCERNING INTERRUPTIONS.

BY MRS. M. E. SANGSTER.

It is probable that interruptions are intended by our Heavenly Father to be part of our educational course in this room of His universe, else they would not so persistently intrude upon our busiest days. One may test her growth in grace by the spirit in which she receives and accepts interruptions, by the use she makes of them, by the help or the hindrance they prove in her day's work.

Many of us, laying out the plan of our week's engagements on Monday, resolve to accomplish a certain amount by Saturday. We are exceptional if the amount be not a large one, taxing to the full our powers of mind and body. Few of us are contented to drift inactive and inert on the stream of time; we are driven by a force which impels us to action, as the engine is moved by the steam which sets its wheels revolving swiftly. It might be well if we could sometimes be less intense, if occasionally the grace of tranquillity were ours in larger measure.

Most of us, however, have plenty to do which must be done by somebody. If we shirk or are self-indulgent, others will have to undertake an undue proportion of labor. The house mother cannot drop her tasks into other hands, can at best only delegate some and share others. But how eagerly she longs at times for a long, clear morning, with no breaks, no needless worries, no fretting, harassing bits interjected into the stream which might move on so calmly were it let alone. She has a sister in a distant State, and it is borne in upon her that she ought to write a long, homey letter to this absent one, telling her the family news, reaching to her the clasp of kinship, letting her know that she is still spoken of and thought of in the old home and important yet in the family counsels. By much planning and managing the busy matron of whom we are speaking secures a space of time, a margin so to speak, which she can devote to this pleasant duty, but just as pen, ink and paper are before her a friendly visitor runs in, ostensibly to ask a question, really to spend an idle half-hour. The visitor is perhaps agreeable and, it may be, entertaining, but she has played the part of the fretting moth.

This interruption is followed by another and legitimate one—an outcry from the door in front of the house. Tommy has hurt his hand badly with a knife that somehow slipped when he was whittling, and mother must bind it up. Then, of all days in the year, her goodman comes home early today and looks for entertainment; her letter must be postponed till a more convenient season. This is an ordinary experience, not less trying that it is ordinary.

But there is another side. Not long ago a woman who has done much excellent work

in literature, and who has been a blessing to her generation, said, cheerfully: "Perhaps I would never have accomplished anything if I had not had so much to contend with. My books have been written bit by bit through incessant interruptions; my poems have been built line by line over the kneading-board. I have taught my boy Latin and thought out my articles at the same time." In this case the woman had learned the rare art of dominating interruptions. Her concentration had become a habit. She was not easily disconcerted by the intrusion of a call, or a visit, or a round of housework in the morning, or the beating of a cake or throwing together of a batch of biscuits. From first to last she was mistress of herself, and able to gather up the fragments of her day and make of them a sphere.

Few of us are able to secure the undisturbed leisure we would like for reading the Bible and prayer. In one or another form "the world is too much with us, late and soon." We have to gather the manna day by day, a little at a time, and, though we enter into our closets, we are often compelled to leave them before we have had the restful communion for which we yearn. In view of the crowding interruptions which hinder our spiritual progress, it is well to form the habit of ejaculatory prayer—the swift, brief heart's cry to God for help and refreshment at the moment. Never does such a cry wing itself to the throne and receive no answer. "As thy day thy strength shall be," and in every "O, my Father!" waits the answer, "Here, My child."

Above all things, let us not fret at our interruptions, nor suffer them to bring to our brows the frown of annoyance, to our lips the impatient word. Better use them as tools to shape our lives; better receive them as gifts which shall presently enrich us.

### LEARNING TO WALK.

BY ANNIE SAWYER DOWNS, ANDOVER.

However much we may question many of Henry Thoreau's dogmatical and paradoxical assertions, we heartily agree with him when he says, "I have met but one or two persons in the course of my life who understand the art of walking, that is, of taking walks." Indeed, so true do I personally find the statement that when I accept an invitation to take a walk I immediately begin planning how I can make up the time I know I shall lose.

Still I am not so hopeless as Mr. Thoreau when he goes on to say: "It requires a direct dispensation of God to become a walker. One must be born into the family of the walkers. *Ambulator nascitur non fit.*" On the contrary, I believe walking can be taught, not perhaps so successfully as cooking or whist, but sufficiently so to make it profitable to try to learn.

The first, last and only indispensable condition is to give your undivided attention. This is what very few ever think of doing. People ask me to show them where to find wild flowers. The moment we leave the house they begin to talk of college settlements or Dante, the Symphony rehearsals or Heavenly Twins, and when I meekly interject, "Here are the *Viola pedata* and the fringed *polygala*," answer, "O, yes, beautiful! but did you notice Professor Erudite favored Scartazzini's reading, or that Dr. Settleall never fed tramps at the door?" Then we speed on, I once in a while snatch-

ing a fearful joy in plucking a handful of my dear flower friends, and not at all sorry when informed that it is time to turn homeward. At least, you say, you had the exercise. Yes; but to look at walking primarily in the light of exercise is as debasing as to look at music and poetry primarily in the light of bread and butter.

But give me a bright, open-eyed girl or boy, man or woman—one who recognizes that the hours we are obliged to pass in the house are only the price we pay for civilization, and that the time spent in wandering through the woods and over the hills and fields is the only time which is thoroughly well spent—and I will promise that walking shall be speedily taught and eagerly learned.

There may be classes, but they should not be too large at first. The mystic number three is quite sufficient, for nature is shy before unappreciating crowds and not to be blamed because she hides her treasures from careless eyes. Another caution: If, on setting out, we feel that our minds, with their burden of daily work and imperative knowledge, are likely to be in the way, leave them behind and take our eyes instead. They are all we shall need. Let no one of the class advance a step without seeing something. It may be it is only the shepherd's purse upon the edge of the asphalt sidewalk. Commonest of weeds! Certainly, but is it not something that you saw it at all, that you recognize how, introduced from Europe, it has spread over our entire country and that it suits itself so wonderfully to its environment, that, whereas in the rich soil of lawns and gardens it grows two feet high, upon the sides of rocky mountains in Maine it frequently covers the ground and flowers at a height of less than an inch?

Then note, where the baseboards have sunk away in your neighbor's old-fashioned wooden fence, how the showy clumps of the greater celandine make great patches of sunshine. It is not, we know, the little celandine which Wordsworth loved and sang, but its name brings that to mind, while its strong orange juice, thin, abundant and intensely green foliage proclaim its kinship to the poppy and suggest weird tales of its far off home.

Fail not to observe the wild scarlet columbine and white saxifrage, which spring buoyantly out of the gray and venerable seams in the rock. Unlike the shepherd's purse and the larger celandine, the columbine and saxifrage are native plants. And is it a little thing to see that bluebird, who seems to carry the sky on his back, hovering and fluttering over the scarlet and the white of these flowers? Do we not prize the sight all the more highly because we remember that only in the spring is the bluebird noticeable, that among the brilliant colors of autumn he is simply a faded reminiscence?

See the oaks, and further on the ash trees. The former are already showing their young leaves faintly green, reminding us of the New England saying of a century ago that when the new oak leaves were as big as a mouse's ear the corn might safely be planted. Reminding us, too, as the ash trees do not yet show a single leaf, of the still more ancient rhyme of Old England:

If oak be green before the ash,  
We shall only have a splash;  
But if the ash before the oak,  
We shall surely have a soak.

In the thickets which border both sides of the Boston turnpike we see here, there,

everywhere, the waving branches of the feathery shad bush. It is, perhaps, more than any other of our wild shrubs, a direct inheritance from our Indian predecessors, for their traditions say when the shad bush was in flower the shad were lured from the Gulf of Mexico to the Merrimac by a kind of dusky bogy in the shape of a bird.

Now let us sit down, talk over what we have seen, and as we are not too sure of remembering botanical names or interesting facts jot them down in our pocket notebooks. The Maryland yellow throats are singing as if their hearts would break, while, sure sign that summer is almost here, two dark brown turtles, with their red heads well up in the air, are slowly crossing the dusty road. Shrink not, for in their wake is a shy little spotted snake. He does not appear to have anything to say to the turtles, but is lost to view in the coarse sedges which border a stagnant pool. The rhodora is dropping its brilliant petals into its black depths, and amid its matted tussocks of rank grass and dead roots is the rare white calla of the north. The exact reproduction in little of the stately calla of the Nile. It never, so far as I know, has been sung by poet or painted by artist, but it has its worshippers in wandering butterflies and vagrant bees.

Some such plan as I have outlined will help beginners to see and enjoy the outward tramp, and when the turn is made it would perhaps be best not to try to see anything new, only once more to observe those already familiar. Even better than to talk ever so intelligently of them again would be to think them over carefully, so that you may allude to them in a fresh, bright manner, thus commending nature and nature studies to the family group.

### HELPFUL KITCHEN UTENSILS.

BY ANNA BARROWS.

There is constant change in the utensils offered for sale, and a continual temptation is set before the bargain loving housekeeper. Each new invention is "the best thing yet," though when tried it may, or may not, be. Patents are not all perfect. If our spring cleaning were thoroughly done, many a "useful invention" which failed to work, sundry articles of cheap tin which fell apart on using, and some old veterans which have outlived their usefulness, and are cherished for no other reason than the good they have done, would be sent to the ash barrel each year.

The lists of necessary utensils as given in the standard cook-books are guides for a young housekeeper, but cannot be implicitly followed, since different households have differing needs. It is best, moreover, not to furnish too elaborately at first, expecting a kitchen thus equipped to stand for a lifetime without renewals; rather plan to make some additions yearly, and thus take advantage of the really helpful new tools. The cooking schools have done much to show housekeepers that fine work in cookery, as in other arts, is impossible without proper tools. This spring in a New England city a well-known lecturer has been employed to give a series of cooking demonstrations in a leading department store in order to direct public attention toward the novelties in kitchen furnishing goods.

Housekeepers dependent upon servants often find it difficult to keep their kitchens

properly supplied with utensils. Each new occupant calls for new tools and few know or care about keeping things in order. The day may come when cooks, like dressmakers and carpenters, will be expected to come supplied with their own tools. Any ambitious cook certainly would do well to own the choicer small articles, like larding needles, frosting tubes, molds and cutters and knives, which could be easily carried from place to place. It is absolutely essential that the housekeeper who does her own work shall be well supplied with real labor-saving utensils and these only. She must not have useless or clumsy ones.

The questions about any new kitchen utensil must be the same as with clothing. How will it wear? How will it wash? It is said that the majority of the utensils in a Chinese kitchen are segments of a sphere, hence there are no grooves and seams to catch grease.

Some of the most helpful articles are not high priced, but only the best quality of material is desirable. Cheap grades of tin are not profitable investments. The weight of these appliances is an important consideration and the present tendency fortunately is toward lightness. Agate and similar kinds of ware have practically routed the heavy iron kettles, and now comes aluminum which is extremely light and offers other advantages.

For the average family small sizes are better than large, yet an assortment is best in common articles like saucepans and kettles. Where closet room is limited a set of saucepans fitting into each other should be chosen. Some kettles should be shallow with broad base, thus heating quickly for rapid cooking, others high with small base, suitable for slow cooking and taking up less room on the stove during the long cooking necessary for steamed puddings or soup-stock. Be sure that the covers of all kettles fit closely. Nothing is more troublesome than an ill-fitting cover continually tipping into the kettle. Large agate kettles are more convenient than large earthen bowls for mixing bread and similar uses.

A steam cooker is useful in a large family and an ordinary steamer should also be carefully fitted to one of the kettles. A trivet, or false bottom, for a deep kettle can be used with deep pans in steaming puddings and brown bread. Oval pans, known as Charlotte Russe molds, are convenient to put in a steamer, as two can be used at once. Time can be saved in steaming puddings by using individual molds, like corn cake cups or smaller ones.

A deep Scotch bowl is the best frying kettle and a frying basket should be chosen to fit it. A small sheet iron frying pan, six or eight inches in diameter, is a most useful and inexpensive article. Agate or porcelain tea and coffee pots and double boilers have many good points. Flavors are preserved much better than in tin dishes. Perforated tin and agate pie plates are preferable to earthen, which usually cracks and absorbs grease. Gem pans with round cups are much easier to wash than the oblong ones and make a prettier shaped cake. Large loaf pans are undesirable. Bread or cake is more easily baked and every way more satisfactory when not over four inches through, however long the loaf may be. The central tube is a desirable feature in pans for puddings and light cakes.

Many housekeepers are crippled in their work by an insufficient supply of spoons,







## CONVERSATION CORNER.



THIS cut is from a photograph sent by some anonymous friend in South Boston. I hope the "Hub" electro-photographers or photo-electrotypers,

or whatever they are, to whom the *Congregationalist* printer is always telephoning, will make it look as prettily as does my picture of the kitten sitting in front of her barrel!

You do not know how many letters I get about cats! The little things right around us concern us more than great things far away. More people on the globe are interested in common animals and common flowers, for example, than in ocean steamships or the history of an empire. A kitten is a universal pet. One purr of Pussie makes the whole world kin. I cannot make the slightest reference to our Corner cat without hearing about it from earth's remotest bound! A lady in Michigan sends a woodcut picture of a lady who writes over the name of "Kitty Clover." A lady in Springfield, who has been studying genealogies, writes to ask about her relationship to Sarah Noah and me, because she is descended from the same "Old Colony" stock (I did not know that there was a genealogy of the Martin family or of the Noahs—except in Genesis 10), and adds:

I hope Kitty Clover is well. I am very fond of cats; I once had one named Kitty Clyde.

A lady in Cambridge writes about that curiously clawed cat family, mentioned in the Corner of March 20:

Dear Mr. Martin: That "basketful of kittens" you saw here a few weeks ago proves more interesting than we knew at the time. We call them the "Funny Foot Family." As no voice of authority has yet been heard from the Corner declaring the number of toes a cat should have, and as the Funny Foots are divided in opinion, our state of mind may be imagined. Jane Nixon considers it the correct thing to have seven toes on each fore foot, arranged in groups of three and four to look like double paws. In deference to a certain family tradition she consents to five claws on each hind foot. Tomtit and Which think it very genteel to have six toes on each of three feet and five on the "off" hind one. Little Tother puts tradition to the front and shows five claws on each of her fore feet, but makes an original departure in favor of four toes on each hind foot. Now, which of all these cats is right, or nearest right—or most wrong? Mamma Nixon's total of toes is twenty-four, while one of the (*erthy*) twins has only eighteen. Do you know of a funnier Funny Foot family of four? Is it true, as sometimes stated, that extra-clawed cats are specially fine mousers, that they are generally superior otherwise, and that they bring good luck?

These ?? are too hard for me; I turn them over to our wise and experienced readers, and "pause for a reply."

I hear from a lady in New Jersey who has been a "shut-in," until the birds and blossoms invited her out, that a new cat has proved such a comfort as to receive the remarkable epithet of "angel in fur"!

A lady in Boston writes regarding the lost editorial cat whom I gave a free advertisement in that same Corner:

... I meant to have thanked you before for putting in that "ad" about Midway. Of course it brought her back! She seems sorry for her wanderings and promises not to do so any more.

IKE.

This incident comes very near home. I did not intend to refer to it publicly, but our Kitty Clover was lost a few weeks ago! He suddenly and unaccountably disappeared.

We watched in vain for his call at the front window in the evening, at the back window in the night. Inquiries in various directions brought no tidings or clues as to his fate. But three days after his loss, while we were at tea, we heard an earnest cry at the nearest door, and in came Kitty C., thin, tired and half-starved. His joy at being safe at home again was unbounded. He rolled over and over and over again, and his purr was like the sound of seven spinning-wheels! Had he been imprisoned in some barn or been visiting the Funny Foots? We cannot guess—he told no tale of his adventures.

But a lost cat is not the greatest trouble in the world! One day, the same week of that incident, I found a *lost child*. The little girl was carrying home a small pail of lard, and was crying as though her heart would break. At last when she could tell me her name and that her father had just moved to the town from Hyde Park, and when the further we went in the direction she was going the more lost she was, we turned back and the old switchman at the crossing told me where she lived, and so she got home—as happy as Kitty C.!

This set me a-thinking. I see occasional notices of an institution in Boston founded by the bequest of some benevolent lady in the interest of cats—it may be the Philofeline Asylum for the care of Sick, Lost, Hungry, Tired, Destitute, Homeless, Orphan or Aged Cats, or something like that—and with special reference to pet cats, left uncared for by wealthy citizens when they go away in the summer to their seashore residences. It is certainly very kind to spend money for one's neighbors' deserted cats, but how about the many hospitals for aged or sick *men and women*? How about such institutions for crippled boys and girls as the "Hospital Cottages for Children" at Baldwinville, Mass.? You remember that is the place where we send our canceled stamps and that we had some nice letters from the children a while ago. Ought money to be lavished on runaway cats when, as a Boston lady recently wrote me, that hospital does not receive enough gifts to support its blessed work? "It would be cruel to send home any of the half-cured children." It would indeed!

When occasionally I see rich ladies bestowing affection and money without stint on such pets—toting pug dogs around with them in cars and carriages—I wish they would take into their hearts instead some poor children sadly in need of love whom they pass in their drives without a thought. Our Saviour said, "How much better is a man than a sheep." How much better is a child—one of these little ones whom Jesus loved—than a pug dog!

One grandmother's question (Corner, May 3) is answered numerously. A gentleman met me on the street the next day and answered it, a girl in East Bridgewater gave the reference, a lady in Worcester sent a copy of the lines and others wrote about it. Oliver Wendell Holmes read the poem before his college class in 1854; found in Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Songs in Many Keys and other collections, entitled *The Old Man Dreams*. It begins:

O for one hour of youthful joy!  
Give back my twentieth spring!  
I'd rather laugh a bright-haired boy  
Than reign a gray-beard king!

He changed his mind before his dream was over! But why should not a gray beard man laugh with bright haired boys?

Mr. Martin

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## The Sunday School

LESSON FOR JUNE 10.

Ex. 14: 19-29.

### PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA.

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING, D.D.

The event described in this lesson was a theme of the national songs of Israel in after ages:

Marvelous things did He in the sight of their fathers,  
In the land of Egypt, in the field of Zoan.  
He clave the sea, and caused them to pass through;  
And He made the waters to stand as an heap.  
In the daytime also He led them with a cloud,  
And all the night with a light of fire.

This event suggested striking expressions in psalms, proverbs and prophecies. That guiding pillar which made the path plain to Israel while it confused the Egyptians is the image beneath the proverb which says that the path of the righteous is as the shining light, while the way of the wicked is as darkness. It seems to be connected with Isaiah's description of the condition of the people: "We look for light, but behold darkness; for brightness, but we walk in obscurity." Did it not prompt Jeremiah to say, "Their way shall be unto them as slippery places in the darkness: they shall be driven on and fall therein"?

An event which appears so prominently in the literature which reveals to us God's will must have important lessons for our daily inspiration and guidance. We will therefore leave to others the not unimportant task of showing the path chosen by the Israelites in their escape from Egypt and of stating the incidents which accompanied their exodus, and we will seek in this first revelation of God to the new nation as its Deliverer what He has disclosed to us of Himself as related to our own lives. Here we may see:

1. *God our guide.* The way the Israelites were taking was entirely new to them. None, even of their officers, had ever trodden it. But a luminous cloud before them drew all eyes toward it, and all feet followed it. The leaders, responsible for the safety of the whole people, knew no path except that revealed by the cloud. Even little children gazed on it as they trudged through the sand, holding their mothers by the hand. As twilight deepened, its dark folds grew luminous, till it seemed to gather into itself the light that was fading from the sky, and through the entire night it gleamed from within with steady assurance of guiding care. Thus, though each depended on others, all the people were led by the cloud.

It was a strange experience to the newly emancipated Hebrews to be thus led by God. It is not strange to the Christian. God has sent His only begotten Son to walk, without a single slip, the path which He asks each one to take through life. Christ closed that journey, saying "Whither I go ye know the way." He lived on earth "in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin," "leaving you an example that ye should follow His steps."

But does one still find, notwithstanding Christ's teaching and example, that his way is yet untried? Does each day bring him to face new difficulties and perplexities? God has bestowed on him yet another gift. Christ said, on the eve of His death, "If I go, I will send Him unto you"; "When He, the Spirit of truth, is come, He shall guide you." The Shekinah light that dwelt in the fiery, cloudy pillar has come to abide in each renewed soul. Every day and hour we may consult our Guide.

2. *God our protector.* The Israelites were a defenseless multitude, knowing nothing about war. The well-disciplined pursuing Egyptian army was ready to fall on them. Then the pillar of cloud removed and went behind them. It shed its friendly light on them through the night. It calmed their fears. It kindled their courage.

Often, during all the ages since then, the people of God have turned in times of peril to consider again this earliest instance of God's

protection of His Church from their foes. That scene and others which belong with it have made heroes. Through it the wisdom of Moses as an Egyptian scholar and his might as an Egyptian soldier became the power that conquered the ignorance and sinfulness of the Israelites and the perils of the desert during that long campaign of forty years. Through lessons learned from such events Joshua took heart, Gideon went into battle, David braved the Philistine giant defying the armies of the living God, Elijah met the idolatrous priests of Carmel, Daniel went into the den of lions and Paul went to Rome. The protecting power of the covenant-keeping God has again and again repeated on higher planes the journey in the desert. Pilgrims and Covenanters, Madagascar and Africa re-echo the ancient Psalm,

If it had not been the Lord who was on our side,  
When men rose up against us,  
Then they had swallowed us up alive.

This same protecting God dwells by His Spirit in each renewed life, and looks out on its foes as He did on the Egyptians at the Red Sea. "Blessed are all they that put their trust in Him."

3. *God opening a way for us in time of need.* There was to human eyes no escape for the Hebrews. Mountains shut them in on each side, the sea was before them, while behind and pursuing were the Egyptians. Well might Pharaoh say, "They are entangled in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in." But a way was opened for them. "When Israel went forth out of Egypt . . . Judah became His sanctuary. . . . The sea saw it and fled." That was no triumph of human skill or bravery. "He saved them for His name's sake, that He might make His mighty power to be known." All that the people did was simply to "stand still and see the salvation of the Lord."

That deed is a revelation to us of God. That scene has become the symbol of the deliverance of the soul from sin and death. The words "Saviour" and "redemption" take their place in the Bible in connection with this deliverance from Egypt and that other deliverance which always recalled it—the return from the captivity. And still the God who delivered His chosen by opening a way in the sea, who has redeemed by the sacrifice of His Son those enslaved by sin, is the God of our daily lives, to whom in every strait we may appeal, "Lead me in a plain path because of mine enemies." When we come to impassable waters we have a more powerful instrument than the mantle of Elijah. We have the wonder-working Spirit of God. In every peril in which our adversaries are too great for us, if we turn to Him, "God is faithful who . . . will with the temptation make also the way of escape."

4. *God our defense against our foes.* He not only opens to us a way of escape from them—He throws them into confusion while He keeps us calm in the sense of His presence. To those absorbed in evil doing all warnings are in vain. The eagerness of the Egyptians to capture the fugitives deadened their sensibilities to all the signs of disaster. But when the burning flash of the Lord's glance threw them into terror the Hebrews were deliberately walking in the midst of the sea, with their path guarded on either hand.

But God not only defends His own, He blots out their enemies. What a scene the next morning after the passage through the sea disclosed! The waters tossed and surged over the path which the Israelites had so lately trod, but the dreaded army, with its chariots and horses, was gone. "There remained not so much as one of them." "Israel saw the Egyptians dead on the seashore."

There is indeed no deliverance for the people of God except by the overthrow of their enemies. To those who obey Him God appears as a pillar of fire in their times of darkness to illumine and cheer, but to those who defy Him in the same pillar He intensifies their gloom. For His people the waters

part; the same waters overwhelm their foes. No one can have intense love of goodness without intense hatred of evil. We exult over the defeat of all who seek to frustrate the plans of God.

5. *God the object of our grateful worship.* "The great work which the Lord did upon the Egyptians," while it exhibited His power on them, disclosed His love and mercy to Israel. The people "feared the Lord, and they believed in the Lord, and in His servant Moses." Then they burst forth with irrepressible songs of joy and praise to God because of their deliverance, led by Moses, in the most magnificent ode the world has ever known.

Let that experience be to every redeemed soul a guide and an inspiration. The great work of redemption was God's work, and His alone. His saved ones surely will not withhold their praise. By it they express their gratitude and lead others into the truth. "He hath put a new song into my mouth, even praise unto our God: many shall see it and fear, and shall trust in the Lord."

### HINTS FOR PRIMARY TEACHING.

BY MISS LUCY WHEELLOCK.

Make again the blackboard sketch used last Sunday—the row of squares to suggest the dwellings of the Israelites in Goshen. Cut out a picture of a lamb and put near the houses to recall the midnight feast. Describe the events of the night, the hasty supper, the hurried preparations and the sudden departure. Why was this? Refer to the trouble which moved the king's heart, and his message to Moses. How were these people saved from the sorrow of the Egyptians? Let the children tell you that they believed and obeyed the command given them. In whom did they believe? Repeat again the text, "Our help is in the name of the Lord." Would this help be theirs when they left Egypt? Just as long as they trusted and obeyed. Let us see how it leads them on the dark night when they march away from their homes in the land of bondage.

Describe the great company of men, women and children beginning their long journey to freedom. Picture the fathers leading or carrying the little children, and imagine how one man would encourage another with the thought of their helper. But the way is not easy for them. The king of Egypt repents of his sudden consent and follows after them. Describe the situation as the Israelites see before them the rolling waters of the Red Sea and behind them the army of Egypt. Is there any help here? Before them a great sea, behind their enemy. If they looked only before and behind they were surely lost. But they look above. What do they see?

Their Helper, their true Leader. The God who made the sea, the Lord of Hosts, is their Helper. Need they fear? They follow the banner of no earthly king, but their banner is one which cannot be seen and on it is the one word Faith. Draw the banner on the board, or cut from paper, printing on it the Golden Text. And God opens a way for them, a path through the sea. Watch them as they pass through in safety. They do not fear the waters on either hand, for God holds the sea in the hollow of His hand. They do not fear the army behind, for God is King over all the earth. Faith is their victory.

Describe the songs of joy as the children of Israel praise God for their deliverance. Let the children sing

Praise Him! praise Him!  
All ye little children.

Give a paper banner as a symbol with the text on it.

### THE CHURCH PRAYER MEETING.

Topic, June 3-9. Our Schools and Christianity. Deut. 4: 5-10; 1 Tim. 1: 1-7.

The teacher's part in keeping them Christian in spirit. The parents' duty. The pupils' responsibility. The debt of those whose schooldays are past.

[See prayer meeting editorial.]



## A PASTOR'S SUGGESTIONS.

Now and then we are made aware that our public school system is in danger and we rise to avert the threatened evil. We believe, as a nation, in popular non-sectarian education. But we also believe in the Christian academy and college. The Christian college is on trial now for its life. The question grows more pressing every year—between our improved public schools and our State universities, well equipped and supported by public grants, what room is there for distinctively Christian colleges and academies? It is a question which Christian men and women must attend to and give a thoughtful answer. If it be true, as we believe, that education in its scholastic sense is but a means to an end, and that that end is not attained except as education is made to express its results in character, and that the Christian schools have justified and still more than justify their existence by reason of the type of character they develop, it is well that Christian men and women should stand fast upon this conviction. Historically, education in this country has not begun with the kindergarten and grown up; it has begun with the Christian college and reached down. Such character as the Christian schools produce is needed just as surely in all our schools.

Y. P. S. C. E.

PRAYER MEETING.

REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN.

Topic, June 10-16. Why and How Does God Punish Sin? Ps. 1: 1-6; Rom. 5: 12-21.

If God is what we think Him to be He must punish sin to vindicate and honor Himself and His laws. What should we think of a schoolmaster who allowed the rules of the schoolroom to be constantly and flagrantly broken? What father could keep the respect of his household who permitted his children to trample on parental rights? If there is a God in this universe who has written His laws upon the human heart and in Holy Scripture, He ought, in the interests of His own dignity, to punish transgressors. A law to which no penalty is attached for its violation is as impotent to secure good conduct as a schoolboy's essay on virtue. Then, too, punishment is for the sinner's sake. A child puts his hand on a hot stove and withdraws it instantly with an exclamation of pain. It seems pretty hard that the ignorant little fellow should have to suffer so, but it is infinitely kinder than there should be this warning than that the little hand should stay there without pain until it was consumed. No proverb is truer than this: "A burnt child dreads the fire." Punishment is God's warning to desist from a certain course of conduct which, if persisted in, means ruin. We need not puzzle ourselves with all the perplexing questions which arise in this connection. I was impressed by what I once heard a missionary say about the feeling of the heathen in regard to punishment. What influences them most is not a setting forth of the nature and duration of punishment, but the thing that appeals to them is its sureness and speediness. Both of these elements in punishment we may positively and constantly emphasize.

How does God punish sin? In countless ways. In its effect on the physical, intellectual and moral nature, in its discrediting us with others, in its endangering our influence over them, in the gnawings of conscience. The Bible has much to say about the vanishing away and destruction of the wicked. And all history and literature and human experience confirm the statement that nations, families, individuals that disobey God's laws come to naught. They pass off the stage. Their place and name are forgotten. Sin is the great corroder and destroyer. But perhaps the hardest punishment is the sense of alienation from God which sin brings. That was what one of old testified, that the final and supreme source of sorrow arising from his wrongdoing was due to the thought, "And from thy face I shall be hid." To one made for companionship with God, an heir of immortality, what keener suffering can there be than this realization that his own act has separated him from God. Sin—punishment, death, oblivion; righteousness—reward, life eternal, fellowship with God. Are not these the alternatives?

Parallel verses: Ps. 76: 8, 9; 94: 3-10, 12-15; 119: 156, 175, 176; Prov. 21: 11; Eccles. 12: 14; Matt. 10: 28; John 5: 28, 29; Rom. 2: 3-9;

1 Cor. 11: 32; 2 Thess. 1: 8, 9; Heb. 10: 26-31; 12: 6-11; 1 Pet. 1: 17-19; Rev. 20: 12.

## PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MADURA MISSION OF THE A. B. C. F. M.

The great work which the Madura Mission has been quietly but steadily carrying forward in the lifetime of one man is shown by the fact that the late Rev. J. E. Chandler found less than 200 communicants and less than 1,000 people under instruction in the mission when he arrived in India more than forty years ago, but before his death he saw thirty-seven churches organized with more than 4,000 members and nearly 15,000 people under instruction.

For one who is able to read between the lines the fifty-ninth annual report of this mission is full of pathos, although it only touches incidentally upon the dark side and the trials of the work. The year 1893 has been one of sickness, anxiety and poverty. Both missionaries and natives have been attacked by cholera, and great suffering and want have been experienced all over the district from drought and the consequent failure of crops. In one station alone fully 1,000 Christians were obliged to leave their homes and villages to go to other parts of the country in search of food. This, of course, was a trying interruption to preaching and teaching, but, on the other hand, afforded an opportunity to relieve suffering and win the hearts of the unfortunate.

In view of these hindrances and the financial limitations imposed by the board, it is a cause for rejoicing that the work has gone steadily on in most of its departments. The missionary force is at present larger than ever before, numbering among its foreign workers fourteen missionaries, twenty assistant missionaries, besides 552 native agents, of whom twenty are pastors, 152 catechists, 306 teachers, thirty-seven Bible women and seventeen medical agents. The mission rejoices in a gain of 881 souls to the Christian community in 1893, the largest accession in any one year since 1879. This shows a healthy growth, spreading nearly all over the field, and the new converts represent all classes of the community. It is a significant fact, and one that tends to confute the charge that only the lowest social orders are reached by missionaries, that the native Christians in this mission have hailed from about thirty castes, from the Brahman downward. Of these almost one-half have sprung from the respectable Sudra castes. The question as to the motives of the new converts in embracing Christianity is an interesting one. They may be divided into several classes—those who are disgusted with the hollowness of Hinduism and attracted by the truth and excellency of Christian teachings, those who are drawn by family ties and those whose thirst for education and advancement forms a powerful motive. Others who come forward are animated by less worthy aims, but, to quote the words of the report: "It is not uncommon experience for the missionaries to receive men whose motives are so low and whose minds are so base as to disqualify them for any true Christian life, but whose children adorn the faith and experience the joys which their parents never knew."

No new churches have been organized, but the total membership has increased by 277 during the year, a growth but once equaled in the history of the mission. The total church membership now constitutes more than half of the adult population of the whole community. Among other departments of Christian activity we find the Sunday schools in a flourishing condition, there being 190, eleven more than in 1892, with 5,600 scholars. The year has been marked by the formation of many C. E. Societies, the Y. M. C. Associations have done good work and in Madura a new movement is the organization of a Woman's Home Missionary Society. As regards benevolence there has been an encouraging gain even in

this year of drought and want, and among the higher classes a decided advance in the offerings is evident. One government employé in Madura, upon receiving an increase in salary, gave the first month's income to the church and the Native Evangelical Society.

The educational is the only department which shows a serious loss this year, there being only 6,873 pupils under instruction, as compared with 7,278 the previous year. The reduced grants from America have made it impossible to maintain this work, not to speak of enlarging it, and the poverty of the people has, of course, affected the attendance of the schools. Pasumalai College and Training Institute are in good condition. Thirty-one trained teachers left the school during the year and all have found employment, while the total number of students connected with the theological seminary during the twelve months is twenty-seven. The new Bible Women's Training Institution is already doing a much needed work. It opened with a class of fifteen and nearly as many more were received during the year. One notable event in connection with the medical department was the opening of the new woman's hospital in Madura. A woman physician is sorely needed to take up Dr. Pauline Root's work. The total number of cases receiving medical aid in Madura in 1893 was over 43,000 and in Dindigul over 26,000.

## OUR OWN WORK.

**Rising to the Emergency.** Mr. Browne of Harpoot, Turkey, writes of his pleasure in the way in which native Christians have come forward to assume larger financial burdens now that the appropriations of the American Board fall so far short of what is needed to carry on the work. In all the Arabkir villages, as well as in the city, the proportion of the workers' salaries paid by the people has been increased from twenty to twenty-five per cent., in order that it should not be necessary to cut down small salaries or dismiss absolutely necessary helpers. At Choonkoosh the leading workers, upon learning the condition of the board, immediately offered to assume about one-half of the board's present grant and pledged themselves to entire self-support next year. At another place Mr. Browne found that the people, though in extreme poverty, had substantially repaired their chapel without aid from the mission and had increased their expenses in many ways. The pastor recently preached a sermon on giving and the result was a collection for the board so generous for that small community that our home churches might well be put to shame.

**Re-enforcements for Micronesia.** When the Morning Star starts on her return voyage to Micronesia this summer she will carry much needed re-enforcements. Miss E. T. Crosby, who has uttered so many earnest pleas for these islands of the sea during her visit to this country, will return to the mission at Kusaie, and there also will be located Rev. C. F. Rife, M. D., and wife in connection with the Marshall Islands Training School. Rev. F. M. Price and wife, formerly connected with the Shansi Mission, also go down to be stationed at Ruk. Nothing has been heard of the missing missionary vessel, the Robert W. Logan, and it is now nearly certain that she has been lost.

**Appreciative Africans.** The *Natal Mercury*, a daily paper published in the region of Rev. Alden Grout's labors, published an appreciative sketch of his life, paying a high tribute to the memory of this veteran missionary in these words:

Mr. Grout was in every way fitted for a pioneer missionary; he was energetic, hopeful, practical, level-headed, equally at home in the spanning of oxen, conducting negotiations with a savage Zulu chief, preaching a sermon or teaching a class of native boys the alphabet. This African journal closes by expressing to the members of Mr. Grout's family, "not only the deep sympathy of the American Zulu Mission, but of the Natal colonists in general."



## Literature

## BOOK REVIEWS.

## SANDAY ON INSPIRATION.

Dr. W. Sanday is an eminent Oxford professor, his department being exegesis and the eight chapters of this book were delivered as the Bampton lectures of last year. They take a position which has been cautiously matured and is held with a definiteness blended with an openness to correction which inspire respect. It is midway between those of the extremists. The traditional theory of inspiration, that the Bible as a whole and in all its parts was the Word of God and as such was endowed with all the perfections of that Word, is declared to be untenable and the inductive theory, which starts by examining the consciousness of the Biblical writers, is defended, although this, it is also urged, needs to be supplemented by study of the signs of the operation of the central Intelligence. The two theories are regarded by Dr. Sanday as much nearer to one another and as having much more in common than often is believed and the only question at issue between them he holds to be that as to the extent of the human element involved.

He goes elaborately and critically over the history of the contents of the two testaments and of the formation of the historic canon, points out that inspiration according to the inductive theory is as real and fundamental as according to the traditional theory, and supplies a most interesting study of the question how far our Lord sanctioned either theory. He points out that sometimes Jesus showed supreme insight into and supreme command over the principles of revelation and at other times allowed the then current belief to pass unchallenged. It is also noted that there is in revelation a kind of law of parsimony, by which no revelation is given to any age but such as suits its wants and capacity and that there is an analogy in respect to gradualness between the development of the divine methods in governing the world and that of making spiritual revelations, so that it is to be expected that Jesus sometimes seemed to indorse accepted views without thereby committing Himself to them.

The argument of the volume is ingenious but also fair and forcible. It will be vigorously disputed on the ground that it seems to subtract from the genuine supernaturalness of inspiration. It will be denied also as not going far enough toward this result. We do not think the former objection can be urged fairly and that the latter can be is no matter. The author seems to insist upon the essence of inspiration unqualifiedly and his able study of the theme will prove of large service. [Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.00.]

## SOCIAL ENGLAND.

This is the first volume of an elaborate work in which the researches of various expert writers are edited by H. D. Traill, D. C. L. It covers the period from the earliest times to the accession of King Edward I. Among the contributors are Lieut.-Col. C. Cooper-King, O. M. Edwards, Hubert Hall, F. S. A., Reginald Hughes, D. C. L., Rev. W. H. Hutton, Prof. F. W. Maitland, Rev. J. H. Maude, R. L. Poole, Ph. D., F. Y. Powell and Rev. R. Williams, and the others, as well as these, are specialists. The volume contains four chapters, upon England Before the English, The Decline of the

Roman Power and Britain Under English and Danes, From the Conquest to the Charter, and From Charter to Parliament. In each of these are studied and explained successively Civil Organization, Religion, Learning and Science, Literature, Art, Trade and Industry, and Manners.

This method has one disadvantage, in that the pursuit of a single theme—Religion, for example—is not consecutive. But it possesses the great advantage of affording a series of what may be termed contemporary pictures, which enable the reader to form comprehensive estimates of the various aspects of British life during the chosen periods. Most students unquestionably will regard this as an ample offset for the loss of strict consecutiveness. The method adopted also has been used conscientiously. Each contributor has gone minutely as well as broadly into his subject and their contributions have been edited thoroughly and skillfully. A good sense of proportion is illustrated and a judicial temper pervades the work.

Such an account of the development of civilization—with its descriptions of the earliest known life, of the influences of conquest, of the growing power of religion, education and good manners, of the building up of trade and the gradual progress of culture—is inherently interesting and profitable and when well given, as here, contains many details concerning special institutions which are of the first importance. The efforts of Anglican Churchmen to escape from the effects of the secession of that church from the Roman Catholic by claiming apostolical descent through the British Christian church, for example, do not gain much support from these pages. No student of English history and civilization can afford to overlook this work, and its subsequent volumes will be awaited with unusual desire. The publishers have issued it substantially and handsomely. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.]

## RELIGIOUS.

Bishop Thorold, of Winchester, Eng., is the author of *The Tenderness of Christ* [J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50], which is well wrought intellectually while it also is suited to the needs of the emotional side of human nature. It blends force and feeling finely and is full of useful suggestion and sympathy.—Professors Charteris, Rainy, Orr and Dods are contributors of the addresses which make up *The Supernatural in Christianity* [Charles Scribner's Sons. Imported. 80 cents] and which were prompted by the recent Gifford Lectures, delivered by Professor Pfeiderer. The last named attacked the doctrine of the Incarnation and other accepted views of the Christian Church in a manner which seems to demand reply and he receives it good-naturedly but vigorously in this able and excellent book.

The fourth volume in the series called *How to Read the Prophets* [Charles Scribner's Sons. Imported. \$1.50] deals with Ezekiel and is by Rev. Buchanan Blake. The aim of the series is to arrange the prophets in harmony with chronology and show them in their historical setting as carefully as possible. Ezekiel needs comparatively little attention for this purpose but the series and the volume are well done.—*Flashes from the Lighthouse of Truth* [Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.00] contains notes of a series of Bible readings by Rev. F. E. Marsh suggested by the first

three chapters of the first epistle to the Thessalonians. They are earnest and practical.—*The Noble Army of Martyrs* [Presbyterian Board of Publication. 75 cents], by James Croil, is a roll of Protestant foreign missionaries who have died by violence from 1661 to 1891. It is a record of noble and inspiring service.

## STORIES.

Mary Angela Dickens, whom we understand to be a granddaughter of Charles Dickens, has inherited much of his power as a writer. Less unconventional and picturesque she goes deeper into some of the recesses of human nature than he. The title of her new novel, *A Valiant Ignorance* [Macmillan & Co. \$1.00], is not very apt. The valiant actor in the plot is not ignorant and the ignorant one is not valiant. The valiant ignorance, if there be any, is that of a minor character. But the story itself has unusual merit. It exposes mercilessly the superficiality and utter selfishness of much of the modern fashionable society life and it is a serious study of the subject of heredity and a solemn warning to many. It is engrossing although it presents a somewhat one-sided picture of life. There are good men and women even in London society and hereditary taints do not necessarily involve one's doom. This, to be sure, is insisted upon here or there but needs to be enforced more prominently. Yet the story, in spite of some weaknesses, certainly is one of the best of the year and is morally invigorating.

Some of the unconventionalities which Gertrude C. Fosdick seems to regard as consistent with propriety in her *Out of Bohemia* [George H. Richmond & Co. \$1.25], a story of Paris student life, are too extravagant to be accepted without protest. All sorts of facts are true of that type of life, some of which are not as evil as they may seem, but they are not likely to be true of such a young woman as the author would have the reader believe her heroine to be. But the story is too thin and light to deserve much attention in any case.—Several magazine stories by Sarah Grand have been gathered into a small book, *Our Manifold Nature* [D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents], and in one or another way they possess considerable interest and exhibit genuine power. They profess to be actual studies from life and will while away a leisure hour or two entertainingly. The volume is one of the Town and Country library.

## TEXT-BOOKS.

*The Amateur Aquarist* [Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.00]—there is no such word as "aquarist" in the Century dictionary and the new Standard gives "aquarist" which seems to be the proper form—by Mark Samuel, tells simply and suggestively how to equip and maintain a self-sustaining aquarium. It is a good book to have where there are children with the taste for such studies and pets as are here indicated.—Dr. Jacob Mayer's *German for Americans* [I. Kohler. \$1.00] has reached its fourth edition which is proof of its merit. Probably it is as good a guide for self-instruction as any such book can be. It is well planned and gives unusual space to helpful classifications, tables, etc.—Prof. Webster Wells has revised his *Elements of Geometry* [Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. \$1.25], thus improving an already admirable treatise.—There are three volumes—*Elementary Arithmetic* and *Intermediate Arithmetic* [each 40 cents] and

*Higher Arithmetic* [75 cents]—in his series called *Mathematics for Common Schools*. They are good working books.

Prof. W. E. Mead, Ph. D.'s, *Elementary Composition and Rhetoric* [Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 90 cents] is intended primarily to aid young writers. It is not novel but is judicious in substance and well planned and carried out in form. It will do good service.—Prof. William Swinton's *First Lessons in Our Country's History* [American Book Co. 48 cents] is not much of a success. It is not sufficiently accurate, e. g., the Puritans were not a sect; the Mayflower company contained a hundred and two, not a hundred and one, persons; and the reason of Roger Williams's banishment is stated in a misleading way. The style of the book also is weak. We believe that children old enough to study history at all are capable of appreciating and ought to be given better work than this.—Prof. L. C. Cooley, Ph. D.'s, *Laboratory Studies in Elementary Chemistry* [American Book Co. 50 cents] is well planned, practical, and decidedly valuable.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a straightforward simplicity and frankness in the manner in which General D. H. Maury, formerly of the Confederate army and later United States minister to Colombia, has narrated his personal history in his *Recollections of a Virginian* [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50] which attracts and holds the reader. And there is abundant and diversified material of much interest in the substance of the book. General Maury is a representative of that delightful old Virginia society which we trust never will wholly disappear, although it has unquestionably been greatly affected by the changed conditions since the war, and he has served actively in the Mexican, Indian and Civil Wars. His wide acquaintance, especially throughout the South, his large experience of affairs and his warm-hearted geniality render his book uncommonly entertaining. It is worth notice that he entertains a distinctly unfavorable opinion of the methods employed at West Point of which he is a graduate.

We regret not to be able to give unqualified commendation to Dr. W. E. Griffis's new volume, *Brave Little Holland and What She Taught Us* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25]. It is so spirited and readable and in many respects so instructive that its inaccuracies are the more to be regretted. But the assumption which underlies much of it, which practically is that we owe almost everything of value in our civilization to Holland, is a grave exaggeration. It is not proved here and it cannot be. Moreover, there are many indisputable mistakes of detail, some of minor consequence but others important. Many claims also are made which are not supported by any of the standard authorities whom we have consulted yet which are not positively denied and which therefore may be true, yet for which the evidence, if there be any, should have been indicated. Some, and many, of the more noticeable errors of the book occur in what it declares about the Pilgrims, in regard to whom there is little hardship in ascertaining the actual facts. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to avoid errors entirely in writing history, but there are so many in this volume and most of them seem so needless that the conclusion is inevitable that it was written much too hastily. We trust that it will be thoroughly revised

before another edition is issued. Properly corrected it will do valuable service.

The score or more of sketches and poems which make up Mr. E. J. Loomis's *Wayside Sketches* [Roberts Bros. \$1.00] all are short and enjoyable. Most of them deal with out of door scenes and life and they are sensible, genial and adapted to stimulate the love of nature.—*The Two Gentlemen of Verona* and *The Merry Wives of Windsor* [Macmillan & Co. 45 cents each] are two more numbers of the small but distinctly printed and handsomely bound and illustrated Temple edition of Shakespeare. We know of no more attractive and satisfactory edition among all of small size which have been published.

#### MORE MAY MAGAZINES.

The versatility of Mr. Gladstone finds illustration in the five specimens of translations by him of *The Love Odes of Horace* which open the *Nineteenth Century* [\$4.50]. The Latin text is supplied and the renderings, although subject to the exigencies of rhyme, follow the text quite closely. Mr. G. F. Parker, our consul at Birmingham, describes Intellectual Progress in the United States. Tennyson as a humorist, surgery, coal mining, Russian peasant life, art criticism and archaeology are among the other subjects considered. The number strikes us as unusually diversified and rewarding.—*The Yale Review* [Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor. \$3.00] improves steadily. The editorials which lead off are fresh and practical. One of them shows that the present industrial depression is less serious in important respects than that of 1877 or that of 1885. Horace White describes vividly Black Friday, 1889. Henry C. White discusses Corporations and the Legislature sensibly. F. W. Moore's paper on The Condition of the Southern Farmer and I. A. Hourwich's on The Russian-American extradition treaty also are timely.

*The Charities Review* [Oswald Weber, Jr. \$1.00] deals chiefly with charitable organization and work in New York City but is of interest and value everywhere.—*University Extension* discusses this system as a method of research, the extension of public libraries in New York, etc.—*The Biblical World* [\$2.00] this month is diversified, timely, fresh and stimulating as always.—*The Music Review* of course is for musical people chiefly and they will find it well edited for their enjoyment and use.—*Music* [Music Magazine Publishing Co. \$3.00] has a portrait of Emil Paur, a paper on The Boston Symphony Concerts, and a good variety of scholarly and practical material. It is a high class production.—*The Pansy* [D. Lothrop Co. \$1.00] is as delightfully tempting for the children as ever.

#### NOTES.

- Mark Twain is in his sixtieth year.
- Octave Thanet is illustrating one of her stories with photographs taken by herself.
- *Germania*, the monthly which treats of the German language and literature, hereafter will be published in Boston instead of Manchester.
- Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, is personally illustrating a new volume containing his text of Rip Van Winkle for publication in the autumn.
- A formidable rival to the London *Punch* is announced as to be started next fall. If it turns out to be a funny paper there will prove to be room for it.
- The only known portrait of Emily

Brontë, which was discovered recently, is to appear in the *July Woman at Home*. It is declared an excellent likeness.

— The department of Library Economy in the Amherst Summer School will be open from July 2 to Aug. 4 under charge of William I. Fletcher, Esq. He is to lecture every day to beginners.

— The famous Bampton Lectures are to be omitted in 1896, 1898 and 1900 as the property which supports the lectureship will need its income during those years for improvements.

— George Eliot's novels sell as freely as ever in England, especially in the Midland counties, and the only other author the sale of whose works has appeared to affect that of the former is Edna Lyall.

— The London correspondent of the *Literary World* declares that under the ownership of Mr. Astor, the American millionaire, the *Pall Mall Gazette* has become the most literary paper in London. Whether it pays financially is another matter.

— Now it is claimed that it was not Bacon who wrote Shakespeare's works but Dr. Samuel Johnson! Moreover he is declared to have written almost everything else which was given to the world at about the same time. Johnson's great dictionary is asserted to contain several cyphers.

— The death of Dr. Moore, of the Lenox Library, who has guarded the Griswold papers, including Poe's, jealously and has refused to allow them to be inspected, has transferred them to Mr. Griswold, of Cambridge, Mass., and Professor Woodberry is to examine them and prepare several magazine articles about them.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Ginn & Co. Boston.*
- FIRST STEPS IN ALGEBRA. By G. A. Wentworth. pp. 184. 70 cents.
- AN UNOFFICIAL PATRIOT. By Helen H. Gardner. pp. 351. \$1.25.
- Universalist Publishing House. Boston.*
- THE PURPOSE OF GOD. By J. S. Dodge, D.D. pp. 257. 75 cents.
- G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York.*
- PHILOSOPHY AND DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGION. By Prof. Otto Pfleiderer, D.D. Two vols. pp. 331 and 366. \$5.00.
- JOINT-METALLISM. By A. P. Stokes. pp. 124. 75 cents.
- Longmans, Green & Co. New York.*
- DOREEN. By Edna Lyall. pp. 496. \$1.50.
- A. C. Armstrong & Son. New York.*
- THE SECOND BOOK OF KINGS. By Archdeacon F. W. Farrar. pp. 486. \$1.50.
- American Book Co. New York.*
- FIRST BOOK IN ENGLISH. By W. H. Maxwell. pp. 176. 40 cents.
- Baker & Taylor Co. New York.*
- WITH THE WILD FLOWERS. By E. M. Hardinge. pp. 271. \$1.00.
- Hunt & Eaton. New York.*
- WAS THE APOSTLE PETER EVER AT ROME? By Rev. Mason Gallagher, D.D. pp. 249. \$1.00.
- International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. New York.*
- CHRIST AMONG MEN. By James McConaughy. pp. 159. 40 cents.
- Ferguson Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.*
- THE SCRIPTURAL PRAYER BOOK. Edited by B. B. Comegys. pp. 104.
- E. J. Goodrich. Oberlin.*
- OBERLIN: THE COLONY AND THE COLLEGE. By Pres. J. H. Fairchild. pp. 377. \$1.50.
- Alice B. Stockham & Co. Chicago.*
- KORADINE LETTERS. By Alice B. Stockham, M.D., and Lida H. Talbot. pp. 424. \$2.25.

#### PAPER COVERS.

- Triangle Publishing Co. Springfield.*
- HOME DUMB BELL DRILL. By R. J. Roberts. pp. 37.
- International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. New York.*
- THE RELIGIOUS MEETINGS OF THE COLLEGE ASSOCIATION. By G. A. Beaver. pp. 31. 5 cents.
- S. Burns Weston. Philadelphia.*
- THE RELIGION OF ETHICAL CULTURE. By M. M. Mangasarian. pp. 90. 10 cents.
- Bureau of Education. Washington.*
- HIGHER EDUCATION IN IOWA. By Prof. L. F. Parker. pp. 190.
- Open Court Publishing Co. Chicago.*
- THE PSYCHIC LIFE OF MICRO-ORGANISMS. By Alfred Binet. pp. 121. 25 cents.
- Blakely Printing Co. Chicago.*
- SUGGESTIVE ESSAYS. By Ormond. pp. 67.

#### MAGAZINES.

- MAY. NINETEENTH CENTURY.—BIBLICAL WORLD.—UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.—MUSIC REVIEW.—YALE REVIEW.—CHARITIES REVIEW.—LEND A HAND.—ALTRUISTIC REVIEW.—MUSIC.—FORTNIGHTLY.—PANSY.
- JUNE. CHAUTAUQUAN.—POPULAR SCIENCE.—CASSILL'S.—FRANK LESLIE'S.



## News from the Churches

### PASSING COMMENT.

We receive our first report of the adoption of individual communion cups this week.

We hope many States may join with the "Keystone State" in its message: last year was the best the Congregationalists have ever had.

That is a well-favored church in Wisconsin whose intellectual needs are met by the college professors of the town.

Good news comes from a church in the far South, Florida—fourteen joined the church on confession. This has more significance in Tampa than it would have in the North.

A genuine instance of generosity is cited this week where a magnificent private art gallery is thrown open to factory operatives and to the teachers and pupils of the public schools of the town.

The action of a band of young ministers in the association of one of our new States is indicative of true patriotism as well as loyalty to Christ. May the five years for which they have pledged themselves yield a bountiful harvest!

The modesty of our Iowa correspondent deters him from reporting the name of the presiding officer of that interesting State meeting. That rally of Sunday school superintendents in connection with the meeting was a novel feature and one worth repeating.

### ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAKEFIELD CHURCH.

The 250th anniversary of the organization of the First Church in Wakefield was observed, May 27, in connection with the celebration of the incorporation of the town of Reading the same year. In response to invitations to all the religious societies in Wakefield, Reading and North Reading, the delegations filled the house. A historical sermon was preached by Rev. D. N. Beach, a former pastor. The Sunday school and communion services were also appropriate to the day. The evening service was devoted to addresses by Rev. Messrs. C. R. Bliss and R. W. Wallace and other brief addresses by the pastors of the churches in the vicinity.

The first steps toward founding the church were taken in 1644, in which year also was erected the first meeting house, which lasted forty years. In 1688 a new house was built, which served till 1768, when a third building was erected. In 1890 the latter was replaced by the present granite edifice. During its history fifteen pastors and 2,000 members have been connected with the church, its present enrollment being 400. Off-shoots of the Wakefield church were organized in Lynnfield, North Reading, Stoneham, Wilmington and Reading.

### RHODE ISLAND CONFERENCE.

The annual meeting was held, May 22, 23, with the Pilgrim Church, Providence. The attendance throughout was good and the spirit uplifting. The conference organized with Rev. Alexander McGregor moderator. The reports from the churches were full of gratitude for the divine blessing in the exceptionally large number of conversions during the year and for the consequent quickening to all. The papers on the following topics were of great worth and interest: Religious Selfishness, by Mr. John McAuslan; The Higher Education of Women—Its Cost and Value, by Prof. W. E. Wilson; and The Genius of Congregationalism as Seen in Its Beginnings by Rev. J. C. Alvord. A seasonal sermon was preached by Rev. S. H. Woodrow from our Lord's words "Come and see."

The second day was devoted to the consideration of home and foreign missionary work, in behalf of which stirring addresses were made on The Work of the A. B. C. F. M., by Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.; The Work of the C. S. S. and P. S., by Mr. W. A. Duncan; and interesting papers read on The Work of the



LEWIS AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The new edifice in Brooklyn, hardly finished as yet, was taxed nearly to its utmost by the large audience at the dedication service, May 20. Rev. R. J. Kent, the pastor, preached the sermon, taking as his subject the erection of an altar by Jacob after his dream. He compared the new building to the altar raised in recognition of God and thanksgiving to Him. After the sermon Mr. Kent called for subscriptions and \$7,260 were promptly raised, making the total pledges \$11,000. The service was closed with the dedication prayer by the pastor. In the evening Rev. Dr. T. B. McLeod preached and public services continued through the week, Drs. Lyman, Stimson, Behrends, Terhune and Virgin preaching.

The new building is constructed of pressed brick, trimmed with terra cotta and light sand-

stone. Its dimensions are sixty-five by 100 feet, and the seating capacity is 1,100. The gallery surrounds the entire audience-room, the portion back of the pulpit being occupied by the organ and choir. The pews are arranged in semi-circles on the main floor, which slopes forward from the front entrances.

The church was organized sixteen years ago in a small frame structure. When Mr. Kent was called the membership was 125. It is now 750 and the Sunday school numbers 900 members. Rarely has a church made so steady and honest a progress from its beginning—a progress fairly due to the two chief conditions of church success named by Dr. Stimson in his sermon: (1) a pastor who effectively preaches the gospel and (2) church officers of honesty, patience, purity of life and steady self-control.

Woman's Board, Rhode Island Branch, by Mrs. H. N. Lathrop, and The Work of the Neighborhood Auxiliary of the W. H. M. A., by Miss Vose. In the afternoon the Rhode Island H. M. S. held its annual meeting, Rev. Thomas Laurie, D. D., presiding. Secretary Rev. Alexander McGregor presented the annual report, which shows that twelve missionaries were employed throughout the whole or part of the year, and that all the aided churches are under pastoral care. About \$5,000 is annually expended by the society. The report of the State missionary, Rev. L. S. Woodworth, was enthusiastically hopeful and charged with "revival echoes."

In the course of the conference reports from the Ministerial Fund, the Rhode Island Congregational Historical Society, recently organized, a valuable synopsis of The State of Religion in the Churches, by Rev. F. A. Horton, D. D., and important resolutions on Moral Reforms, by Rev. E. C. Moore, were presented.

A. M. G.

### ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The association held its annual meeting in Johnstown, May 15-17. The visitors could scarcely realize that this well-built, prosperous city was the scene only five years ago of a calamity so awful as to move the sympathies of the whole world. The city seems to have recovered fully from the effects of the flood, the new buildings being of a better order than the former ones. The most noticeable evidence of the havoc wrought by the flood is

the absence of large shade trees. They were formerly abundant and gave to the city the appearance of a park.

The church which entertained the association has, under the leadership of its earnest pastor, Rev. T. A. Humphreys, made a gallant struggle to recover from the effects of the catastrophe. Aided by gifts from sympathizing friends in different parts of the country they have been able to erect a new building admirably adapted to the requirements of the field.

The reports from the churches indicate that in many respects this has been the best year in the history of Pennsylvania Congregationalism. There have been more than 1,000 additions on confession—ten per cent. of our entire membership. The benevolent contributions have increased twenty-five per cent. over those of last year—a good showing in view of the financial depression which Pennsylvania has felt more keenly than some States. There is also a large increase in the amount contributed by the churches for home expenses.

The interests of our missionary societies were presented by Rev. Drs. J. B. Clark, T. W. Jones and H. A. Schaffner of the H. M. S., Dr. F. B. Woodbury of the A. M. A., Dr. W. A. Duncan of the S. S. and P. S., Secretary J. L. Maile of the Education Society, and Rev. Lewis Bond and wife of the European Turkey Mission of the American Board. Dr. C. H. Richards spoke of the C. C. B. S. Papers were read on Church Finances, The

Church and Corrupt Literature, The Church and Present Day Amusements and The Church and the Day of Rest.

The association heartily indorsed the New Jersey declaration on church unity. A committee appointed a year ago to correspond with the Free Baptists and other open communion, evangelical and self-governing churches in Pennsylvania, with reference to closer affiliation, reported encouraging progress. It is expected that a State conference of these denominations will be arranged. The committee will also plan for fellowship meetings with these churches so closely related to our own. A recommendation was made that a congress of the Protestant churches of all denominations in Pennsylvania and New Jersey be held in Philadelphia in 1895, and the committee on affiliation were authorized to take the preliminary steps to bring it about. W. T. S.

#### ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION. THE JUBILEE YEAR.

The fiftieth meeting of this association was held, May 21-24, in Oak Park, a charming suburb of Chicago. The attendance was large, the hospitality shown by the churches of Oak Park and Ridgeland delicate and abounding. No better meeting of the association has ever been held, none more harmonious, none in which the average excellence of the program has been higher. Naturally the chief interest was in the papers and addresses which treated of the past, and which dwelt on the heroic faith and self-sacrifice by which the foundations of our churches and educational institutions were laid.

The sermon, by Dr. Willard Scott, was from Luke 1: 1-4, on the Profitableness of Scripture. The theme, though not announced, was in reality the losses and gains which come to us through our changed attitude toward the Scriptures. In the interesting and suggestive development of this theme it was shown that the gains far outweigh the losses, that chief among these gains is the profit which comes to each one in his use of the Scriptures.

After organization, by the choice of Dr. W. M. Barrows as moderator, the report of the Illinois H. M. S. was read by Secretary Tompkins. While showing a sad falling off in contributions, notably in legacies, the report was unusually encouraging as to results of labor. Evangelists have been in constant demand. The work in Chicago among the Bohemians under Dr. and Mrs. Adams and their daughters has been of commanding interest, that among the Poles and the Germans is of increasing promise and a new work among the Italians and Belgians is full of hope. Proportionate Giving, by Mrs. E. P. Goodwin, an able and eminently Scriptural paper, was received with unanimous approval. It suggested that no better plan for a minimum benevolence can be devised than that of the tenth system. Mrs. John Bryner, superintendent of the primary department of the Union Park Sunday school, spoke on the child and the church, making a tender and eloquent plea for the care of the child which shall save him to the service of the Lord from his earliest years. Field Superintendent Wiard, in speaking of the young people and the church, deprecated anything like a separation into classes in the church, believing that better results are obtained when old and young work heartily together. The nature and spirit of the so-called new philanthropy were then explained to the audience by Miss Jane Addams of the Hull House. Miss Addams referred to the work and methods of this settlement as an illustration of the way in which Christian people can reach and lift up the unfortunate and discouraged. She did not claim that her work is carried on with any pronounced religious method, but declared that she could not do what she is trying to do if she did not have the sympathy and support of the Lord Jesus Christ. Her statements were supplemented by frank and full answers to numerous questions which in-

dicated the profound interest of members of the association in sociological matters. An illustrated lecture upon Art and Christianity, by Professor Taft, was profitable to a large audience.

The third day was one of special jubilee. It was a day of rare and sustained interest. After the devotional meeting, led by one of our older pastors, Rev. J. B. Fairbanks, Rev. M. K. Whittlesey, who has been registrar of the association almost from the beginning, read a tender and appropriate record of fifty years' associational life. The following address by Dr. J. M. Sturtevant was full of personal reminiscences, dating back to the days of the pioneers, most of whom he had seen. A paper on fifty years of theological development was read by Rev. E. F. Williams, D. D. The influence of Congregational churches on schools and colleges was treated with much ability and fairness in a paper by Dr. Richard Edwards, which showed how prominent the denomination has been educationally. The influence of the Congregational churches on theological education was traced by President Fisk, who gave an account of the steps which resulted in the establishment of Chicago Seminary. Fifty years of home missionary work in Illinois were then presented by Dr. Joseph E. Roy. Finally came a paper of much value by R. E. Jenkins, superintendent in the South Church, on Fifty Years of Sunday School Work. While recognizing the immense superiority of the Sunday school of today over that of twenty-five years ago, Mr. Jenkins mentioned many ways of improvement for the schools of the present. An evening was given to reminiscences, which drew the contrast between the past and present. The papers and addresses of Rev. W. H. Collins, Dr. G. S. F. Savage and Dr. E. P. Goodwin closed the exercises of the most interesting day in the history of Illinois Congregationalism.

A valuable paper on Hard Times and Panics, full of references to the moral questions which the recurrence of this money disease calls up, was read by Dr. F. S. Hayden, and a thoroughly prepared paper setting forth the fifty years of our foreign missionary work by Dr. Moses Smith. Fifty years of Church Building in Illinois was the subject of an appreciative paper by Dr. Eli Corwin. These papers by men beyond middle age indicate the mental vigor of the writers and the folly of the churches in passing them by for the sake of men with less than a tithe of their experience. Secretary McMillen presented briefly the Sunday school cause. Mrs. Isaac Clafin, president of the H. M. Union, reviewed the hardships of the missionary wife of fifty years ago, and showed how real has been the service which as home-maker she has rendered the churches. Mrs. Foote told the story of early life in the State, which, with her husband, she entered fifty-five years ago. A brief account of Rockford Female College by the president, Miss Sara F. Anderson, followed. Mrs. A. E. Arnold, secretary of the union, told how it came into being and in what way during its nine years' existence it has advanced from a first year's income of less than \$2,000 to one of \$12,000 in 1893. Less time was available than could have been desired for the admirable account of woman's work for foreign missions by Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, corresponding secretary of the Illinois branch of the W. B. M. I., and for an address from Mrs. F. W. Bates of Africa, whose husband is now exploring the interior of the dark continent. The narrative of religion in the State was read by Rev. Edwin Hobbs of Bowen, who presented an encouraging condition of religious life.

Rev. Dr. I. N. Rubinkam, in considering the message of the past to the present, spoke of the intimate relations between the church and the university, and insisted that the former should be ready for the facts as they are discovered by the latter, and that the members of the church should in no way repeat the error of the past in exhibiting hostility or

unfriendly feeling toward research and scientific discovery. The final address by Dr. J. F. Loba of Evanston gave the message of the past to the church and the people. This, he affirmed, is faith in God, faith in men and heroic self-sacrifice. Both addresses were of a very high order and gave great satisfaction to those who heard them. By its resolutions the association again placed itself on record as in sympathy with those moral reforms which seek to introduce the principles of the kingdom of God into the hearts and lives of men, and as favoring a sound but not illiberal orthodoxy. A resolution putting the association into hostility to the so-called higher criticism was not passed but was tabled. It was also voted that the papers presented at this jubilee gathering be preserved in a memorial volume, and provision for editing and publishing it was made. Space does not permit a report of the excellent meetings of the W. H. M. U., nor of the corporate members of the Illinois H. M. S., which were in session during a part of the time. The good feeling which prevailed, thanksgiving for the past, confidence in the future, the consciousness of responsibility for the right use of our great inheritance and faith in God were marked characteristics of the meeting. It was impossible to look upon the edifice in which we gathered, or upon the noble institute and its library, without thinking of Mr. J. W. Scoville, lately gone to his rest, to whose foresight and wise generosity Oak Park, the church, the seminary and Beloit College owe such debts of gratitude. It is through gifts like his and those of many others in the churches, added to the personal toils of missionaries, pastors and their wives, that the prosperity of our 316 churches, our institutions of learning and benevolence is due. As we think ourselves back along the lines of fifty years we cannot help saying, What hath God wrought? FRANKLIN.

#### IOWA ASSOCIATION.

The meeting at Newton, May 15-17, was one of unusual interest. The central position of the city in a rich agricultural district drew a large attendance, and Rev. C. C. Harrah and his people made every provision for the success of the association.

Under the direction of Supt. C. A. Towle a convention of Sunday school superintendents was held on the day preceding the regular meetings, and a large number of the best workers in the State discussed practical questions. The convention was so successful that the superintendents decided to form a union and hold yearly meetings.

The annual sermon by Rev. E. M. Vittum was strong and eloquent. He showed how the church had settled great questions in the past and that now the vital question which must be settled according to the principles of Christ is man's relation to man. He believes in laying the ax at the root of the tree, but that truth is never advanced by exaggeration and overstatement.

The program was full of pleasant features. The question of church attendance was discussed by three of our newer pastors, Rev. Messrs. Wilcox, Herrick and Gale, who spoke largely from experience. They did not approve of sensationalism but advocated variety in church services. Rev. S. J. Beach presented The New Testament Idea of the Church and Rev. B. F. Boller spoke on The Kingdom of God as the Kingdom of Life. Prof. Isaac A. Loos gave one of the keenest addresses of the session on The Social Sciences and the Pulpit. The address of President G. A. Gates on The Opportunity of the Churches was strong and inspiring. He said that, with all its mistakes and weaknesses, the church had wrought out the will of God in the past, and that, in rising to the greatness of its present opportunity, it should emphasize four points: a profounder view of sin; a larger patriotism, that nation should not take advantage of nation any more than the individual of his fel-



lowman; a larger hope touching its own possibilities; and a union of all forces to the destruction of sectarianism. Dr. M. A. Bullock gave an able review of the Parliament of Religions. Space will not permit more than a passing mention of the Sunday school work, Christian Endeavor movement, labor question, work among the Germans and Welsh, qualifications for membership, work of college professors among the young and other live themes. Mrs. L. F. Berry and Mrs. A. L. Frisbie gave effective and eloquent addresses on missionary work.

The Home Missionary Society occupied one session with its anniversary, the most interesting and enthusiastic ever held. The reports indicated real progress. A total of \$21,653 has been expended for work in the State. It was voted to raise \$21,000 for home work the coming year and \$2,000 for the regions beyond. That the home missionaries of the State are preaching the gospel in six different languages shows that our foreign population is large. Several of the missionaries gave addresses, which were among the most brilliant of the session.

The committee appointed to visit Iowa College made a report favorable to the chair of applied Christianity, but no action was taken by the association concerning it. Touching the whole matter there was a deep undercurrent of feeling that threatened to come to the surface more than once. Rev. B. Fay Mills spoke on The Kingdom of God. The address was admirable in many respects, but when he asserted that Christianity had never been tried there was an earnest protest against such a sweeping statement. In reply to a question as to what he meant, he said that Christianity had not been tried in the largeness and fullness of its opportunity. To this explanation no one objected. Many in full sympathy with the new movement regret exceedingly the intemperate and sweeping statements of many of its leaders. W. W. G.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA ASSOCIATION.

"Blessed" is the name by which the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the association will be known in history. Redfield was the place of meeting, May 15-17, and no people could have been more hospitable than this church and its pastor, Rev. Lauriston Reynolds. Whether or not the rain was due to the success of the rain-makers, who were experimenting six miles from the city, we do not know. The condition inside was analogous to that without, the one being natural, the other spiritual, force. The "wind of the Holy Spirit" came with convincing power, and was followed by refreshing "showers of blessing."

The annual meetings of the W. H. M. U. and the State branch of the W. B. M. I. were held the first day. The former reported the receipt of \$600 and the latter \$500. Only one of the secretaries of the benevolent societies, Rev. J. E. Roy, D.D., was present at this meeting. He presented the work of the A. M. A., with the aid of the stereopticon.

The reports of Sunday school work showed progress. When the society began work in the State in 1886 there were eighty-four schools connected with the ninety-one churches. Now each of the 143 churches has its school, besides the seventy-seven mission schools—a net gain of 136 per cent. The amount of gifts last year was also larger.

Superintendent Thrall's report was encouraging, in spite of the trying year. Only nine men have left the State while twenty-five have come into the field, which is now well occupied. He mentioned three needs constantly before us: good workers, strengthening of the old work and contributions to the C. H. M. S. Six church buildings have been dedicated free from debt and four parsonages secured. The greatest blessing has come through the spirit of revival, the efforts of Rev. D. R. Tomlin and Miss E. K. Henry having been unusually successful. Our Indian

work also has prospered. After the reports from the colleges and from Ward Academy, President A. T. Free of Yankton proposed that money be pledged to enable Redfield College to complete its Ladies' Hall and also enough to furnish chairs for Ward Academy. Five hundred dollars was given for the former and \$115 for the latter. Miss Henry spoke of the preparation needed for a revival and Mrs. H. S. Caswell of home missions.

At the close an impressive scene was witnessed as a result of a remark of Superintendent Thrall, that men were needed who were willing to make a sacrifice for the good of the commonwealth. A compact was signed by more than a dozen of the younger pastors, who promised that in order to encourage the Home Missionary Society in the State and to give stability to the work of the next few years they would remain in the State for the next five years, unless prevented by a sufficient reason. It was inspiring to see these young men kneeling around the altar consecrating themselves to this noble purpose, as the venerable missionary, Rev. Charles Secombe, offered prayer. C. M. D.

#### CONFERENCES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

MASS.—The Taunton Conference was held in Somerset, May 23. The topics for discussion were: The Duty of the Large to the Small Churches, The Christian as a Citizen and The Church and Christ's Social Ideal. The American Board and the S. S. and P. S. were represented, respectively, by Dr. Judson Smith and Rev. F. J. Marsh. The reports show that the total number of persons admitted on confession to the twenty-three churches of the conference during the year is 126, quite a gain over previous years. One minister, Rev. W. W. Adams, D.D., of Fall River, has been pastor of his present church thirty years, and Rev. John Whitehill of North Attleboro twenty-five years. Of the twenty-one ministers in the conference only nine are installed pastors.

The Hampshire Conference, which met at Chesterfield, May 23, 24, discussed with enthusiasm The Norwegian System, which encountered sharp opposition. Rev. C. H. Hamlin opened the question and vigorously sustained the policy. A review of the State of Religion, by Rev. Paul van Dyke, showed a gain in church membership but a slight decrease in contributions to benevolent objects. Conditions of Healthy Work in Our Churches, presented by Rev. R. M. Woods, was an exceedingly practical and suggestive address. The missionary address, by Rev. J. L. Barton, was followed by Rev. E. G. Cobb on The Financial Crisis in Missions. The sermon was preached by Rev. T. H. Vincent.

NEB.—The Blue Valley Association met in Wyomere, May 22-24. The reports of revivals were encouraging, the memberships of Strang, Crete and Aurora churches having been greatly enlarged by such movements. Rev. W. P. Bennett preached and spoke on foreign missions. Other addresses were on Giving, The Holy Spirit, The Church and the Kingdom and The Sabbath.

COL.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the Arkansas Valley Association was held in Pueblo May 9, 10. Papers were read on Moral and Social Reforms, Education in Denominational Benevolence, The Religious Condition of Colorado, The Pastor and His C. E. Society and The Mission of the Church to the Community. At the woman's missionary meeting Mrs. I. F. Betts read a paper on Home Missions and Miss M. E. Goudly of Asaka, Japan, spoke of Personal Experiences. An ecclesiastical council was called in connection with the association to ordain Mr. A. A. Tanner pastor of the First Church. The sermon was preached by President W. F. Slocum; other parts by Rev. Messrs. A. G. Upton, W. G. Mann, H. E. Peabody and F. T. Bayley. Mr. Tanner is a graduate of Chicago Theological Seminary and has been acting pastor in Pueblo for six months.

S. D.—The Black Hills Association met at Spearfish, May 9, 10. Subjects of addresses were Church Unity and The Church and the Sunday School. The papers were on The Missionary Spirit in Our Churches, and What Ground for the Charge that Organized Christianity is Christless? The first meeting of the Black Hills W. H. M. U. was also held, and encouraging reports received. Rev. J. J. Shingler of Custer preached on The Vocal Heavens. The churches were quite fully represented.

ORE.—At the Mid-Columbia Local Association meeting in Pendleton, May 4-6, the sermon was preached by Rev. W. C. Curtis. Subjects of papers and addresses were: Missionary Work on the Fron-

tier, Home and Foreign Missions, Christian Education, and Christian Endeavor Work, which was presented by Secretary Baer.

CAL.—The Los Angeles Association met in Pasadena, May 9, 10. The subjects of addresses were: New Methods in Church Work, What Laymen Like in a Minister—in the Pulpit, out of the Pulpit and in Public Affairs, The Trend Toward Naturalism, The Efficient Church, The Personal Christ in Christian Experience, How to Make Disciples, Pulpit Themes, Music, and Visitation.

#### CONGREGATIONAL CLUBS.

MASS.—About thirty members of the Old Boston Club, which is composed of representatives of the nine churches of Boston proper, met May 21. The topic discussed was the Sunday question in its various phases.

The May meeting of the Boston Club was well attended at Horticultural Hall last Monday evening. Rev. C. A. Dickinson presided. Rev. T. P. Prudden of West Newton offered prayer. S. H. Hagopian, M.D., of Aintab, Turkey, made a brief address. Rev. W. F. Crafts spoke interestingly on the progress of the anti-lottery movement and the Massachusetts Sunday Protective League. Rev. E. G. Porter read an interesting paper reviewing the history of the club for the twenty-five years of its existence. He was followed by some pleasant words of reminiscence by charter members of the club: Messrs. Samuel Johnson, A. S. Morse and Deacon E. Boynton, also by Rev. Drs. Webb and Wellman.

The Fall River Club observed ladies' night at the Central Church May 22. Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell of New York gave an address on The Church and the People.

VT.—The twenty-first meeting of the Western Vermont Club was held in Vergennes May 22. Rev. J. P. Coyle gave an address on the subject is Congregationalism Capable of Gaining and Holding the Masses?

N. Y.—At the meeting of the Central New York Club in Syracuse, May 22, Rev. Dr. Arthur Little gave an address on the subject is the Church in Danger of Losing Its Bearings?

IND.—At the May meeting of the Indianapolis Club in Mayflower Church Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden gave an address on The Government of Cities.

WIS.—A club was recently formed at a meeting held in the Grand Avenue Church, Milwaukee. The membership at the start is fifty.

OHIO.—The Cleveland Club held an enthusiastic rally, May 21, in the First Church. Admission was by ticket, and in spite of one of the worst storms of the season it was the largest gathering that Cleveland Congregationalists have ever held. Its success proves the wisdom of the club in holding an annual rally in May. When the club was organized less than twenty years ago, Cleveland had eight Congregational churches and 1,500 members; now it has twenty churches with 5,200 members, beside five missions and branch churches. The work of church extension is under the care of two compactly organized business societies, the Bohemian Board and the City Missionary Society. Rev. J. W. Malcolm greeted the club and its guests. Rev. Dr. J. W. Hubbell responded in an inaugural address as president of the club. The addresses of the evening were on Congregationalism. Ex-President Fairchild of Oberlin described the early church of the Western Reserve, Rev. H. A. Schaffner, D.D., told of the unselfish and Christlike attitude which the churches have taken toward those who come from foreign countries, and Mr. H. C. Ford, president of the City Missionary Society, spoke eloquently upon the Outlook of Congregationalism in Cleveland.

#### NEW ENGLAND.

##### Boston and Vicinity.

BOSTON.—In the series of evening sermons just ended at Shawmut Church, Rev. W. E. Barton has succeeded in setting forth in popular and enjoyable discourses the results of critical scholarship on The Place of the Psalms in the History of the Jewish Church and Nation. The titles of the eight sermons are: The Nature of Psalmody, Pre-Davidic Psalmody, The Early Psalms of David, The Later Psalms of David, Psalms of Sennacherib's Invasion, Psalms of the Exile, Psalms of Restored Israel, Maccabean Psalms.

The annual banquet, last week, of the Young Men's Institute of Berkeley Temple was notable for the presence, among the invited speakers, of Father Bodfish, a Roman Catholic priest, who made an interesting address in the course of which he deprecated the fomenting of suspicions against Roman Catholics, whom he declared to be loyal American citizens. Gettysburg Post 191, G. A. R., was present

last Sunday morning and listened to Rev. C. A. Dickinson's special sermon.

The Central Church, Jamaica Plain, was crowded last Sunday evening at a discussion of the Norwegian system of regulating the liquor traffic. Rev. Messrs. James Yeames and C. E. Jefferson spoke against the bill, while Mr. J. G. Thorp, Jr., and Mr. S. B. Capen argued in its favor. The meeting was held under the auspices of the local W. C. T. U.

#### Massachusetts.

ANDOVER.—Mr. A. P. Bourne of the senior class in the seminary has taken one of the two Williams fellowships offered to graduates of other seminaries by Harvard Divinity School for post-graduate study. Mr. E. S. Ellis and S. C. Bartlett, Jr., of the senior class are under appointment to foreign missionary work under the American Board. The latter expects to work in Japan. Mr. Ellis's field of labor is not fully settled.

HAVERTHILL.—Special music from Gaul crowded the Center Church, May 27, and selections from Haydn had a similar effect at the North Church.—Large congregations, including many working men, have attended the series of lectures on The Sociology of the Lord's Prayer by Rev. George Benedict, the pastor of Union Church. The morning sermons have been upon the same texts from a theological standpoint.

TAUNTON.—The Trinitarian Church, Rev. S. V. Cole, pastor, has voted, unanimously and heartily, to adopt individual communion cups. This was no sudden action, as the church was considering it long before the recent discussion of the subject in the newspapers. The new plan will go into operation at the July communion.

FALL RIVER.—Central Church Sunday school has a large class of Armenians, largely from Harpoor, Turkey, and vicinity. Six are now members of the church. Their religious interest is due largely to the work of the missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M.

At the North Avenue Church, Cambridge, Rev. F. H. Smith is giving the last series of Sunday evening lectures for the present to large audiences on Present Day Problems.

#### Maine.

PORTLAND.—The auxiliary of the Woman's Board held a meeting, May 25, in the State Street Church. The address, by Miss A. M. Kyle, was on One Woman Power.—The Maine Bible Society, which is supported by the co-operation of all denominations, held its annual meeting May 20. The year has been spiritually and financially prosperous, the receipts being nearly \$7,000, a gain of \$1,000 over any previous year.

NORWAY.—The church is making an appeal to the State for help to rebuild its edifice recently burned. The loss of the town by the fire is so great that the church will need not less than \$4,000 from outside friends.

Rev. H. L. Griffin of the Hammond Street Church, Bangor, has begun a series of illustrated Sunday evening lectures on the Life of Christ.—The ladies of Foxcroft and Dover church hold a monthly meeting to discuss one of the seven objects of benevolence. The Junior Endeavor Society recently held a public meeting at which the object and method of work was explained and illustrated.—The women of Old Town have secured \$100 for a new bell.—A new organ is to be placed in the edifice at Farmington, to be ready for dedication July 4.

The Penobscot Association has approved to preach the following students of the Bangor Seminary. Of the senior class—for three years—S. A. Abrahamian, C. D. Boothby, C. G. Fogg, E. M. Kenison, W. E. Mann, H. L. McCann and W. L. Muttart. Of the middle class—for one year—F. W. Barker, A. S. Bole, I. B. Conley, F. K. Ellsworth, C. W. Fisher, I. A. Flint, G. G. Der Gasbarian, H. F. Graham, E. L. Hunt, Hugh McCallum, S. E. McGeehon, P. E. Miller, W. H. Mousley and J. R. Wilson.

#### New Hampshire.

The Female Education Society, organized in May, 1844, to "knit for the poor students of Dartmouth College," held its fiftieth anniversary in Webster, May 19. Mrs. Charles Carleton Coffin was the only original member present, though a score or more are living. It is now a society for the promotion of home and foreign missions.

#### Rhode Island.

PAWTUCKET.—The annual May Day observances at the Park Place church were held with the usual success. The large organ, formerly in Music Hall, was recently given to the church by Hon. Lucius B. Darling.

PROVIDENCE.—A council met with the Pilgrim Church, May 25, which unanimously agreed to recommend the dissolution of the pastorate of Dr.

J. M. Dickson, who will assume the pastorate of a Reformed Dutch Church in Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT.—The King's Highway Chapel was dedicated May 22. Rev. Dr. Russell preached the sermon and Rev. C. R. Palmer offered the dedicatory prayer. The parish is an outgrowth from the Park Street Church, and the new building takes the place of the one burned.

HADDAM.—The old church edifice was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire during a recent storm. The building has not been regularly used for worship since 1868, and except from its historical interest the loss was not great. The church was organized in 1740, and for 100 years it was one of the leading churches in the country.

The Broadway Church, Norwich, has been presented with a new black walnut pulpit by Mrs. E. N. Gibbs, in memory of her uncle, the late Edward Colt.

#### MIDDLE STATES.

##### Pennsylvania.

LANSFORD.—As a result of special evangelistic services three churches in the vicinity have received an accession of 100 new members. Preparations are being made for a union communion service, also for open-air meetings during the summer.—The Christian Endeavor movement is making rapid progress. A recent union meeting of all the societies of the district was held in the Second Church, at which a stirring address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Rhoades of Philadelphia.

#### THE INTERIOR.

##### Ohio.

CLEVELAND.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Olney, members of Pilgrim Church, have recently built not far from the church one of the finest private art galleries in the country. They are making it a means of grace to the community by generously opening it for a series of receptions. They recently invited all the employees of two large business houses and at another time the teachers and pupils of a neighboring public school. The ladies of Pilgrim Church held a reception, with an admission fee, and realized over \$250 toward the furnishing of the new church building.

The superintendent of the City Missionary Society has recently begun evening services at the Lorain Street Mission, where a Sunday school has been held for several months under the care of the pastor and members of Grace Church. No other preaching service is held within nearly a mile of this growing neighborhood. At the first service the storeroom, which the mission has rented, was crowded.

##### Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of Mayflower Church was observed May 20, 24. Dr. N. A. Hyde, whose pastorate covered sixteen years, set forth the history of the church and various members recounted personal and biographical incidents. The Y. M. C. A. planted a Sunday school and out of it grew the present church, organized in 1869. The present pastor is Rev. J. W. Wilson. The church now numbers 180. It is preparing to remove to the north part of the city and plans are maturing for a new and commodious edifice.

KOKOMO.—The battle conducted by the pastors against the wide open policy has resulted in a triumph for law and order. For the first time in six years the saloons were closed on Sunday, May 20. An order has also been issued to close all gambling and kindred establishments and an anti-narcotic society has been organized to prosecute all dealers selling cigarettes to boys.

BREMEN.—The church has achieved marked success in reaching the non-church-going classes. An orchestra has been added to the choir and the Y. P. S. C. E. has supplied the church with new hymnbooks. The interior of the edifice has been remodeled.

DUNKIRK.—The new church, under Rev. Alexander MacGregor, has leased the Opera House for a year. A central corner lot has been purchased for \$2,500 upon which to build.

##### Michigan.

CADILLAC.—Institutional work will be a new feature in the church hereafter. Mr. W. W. Cummer has given \$3,000 for a suitable building, and a layman has been secured as a helper.

The Howard City church dedicated its new \$4,500 edifice May 21. Rev. Morgan Wood of Detroit, Rev. William Ewing and Superintendent Warren assisted in the exercises.

##### Wisconsin.

BELOIT.—The professors of natural science in Beloit College are giving a series of Sunday evening addresses in the Second Church on science and religion. Topics already discussed are God in Nature and God's Time as Measured by Man's Time. This

is a form of "university extension" applied to the church.

DELAVER.—A Men's Sunday Evening Club has been organized and is doing excellent work under the leadership of the veteran pastor, Dr. Joseph Collier. He has been developing this church for forty years and is enjoying one of the longest and most delightful pastorates on record.

SHOPIERE.—The history of this church, which has recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, illustrates the great importance of maintaining the country churches. There have been periods of great discouragement, but under the pastorate of Rev. A. C. Moses the church is now in a flourishing condition. Some 450 persons have been connected with it, and the faithful men who have labored here are remembered with deep affection.

WASHBURN.—The church has had great success with its business men's club. The evening services were never so well attended and the whole city seems to feel the influence of the movement.

#### THE WEST.

##### Missouri.

OLD ORCHARD.—While the Sunday school was in session, May 20, the building took fire in the roof. A panic was averted by the coolness of the superintendent and others and the school passed out in perfect order. All the furnishings were removed and after half an hour of hard work the fire was extinguished. Rev. M. C. Butler, the supply for the day, preached to the crowd from a dry goods box in the open air.

##### Iowa.

The church in Primghar, Rev. J. C. Stoddard, pastor, has completed a parsonage costing \$1,000.

##### Kansas.

TOPEKA.—Mrs. Caswell's proposition at the association meeting to give dime banks to as many as would have them filled for the C. H. M. S. is meeting with an encouraging response. The W. H. M. U. of the First Church has taken forty banks. Calls for 140 more have come from other sources.

The Woman's Missionary Union of the State have just closed a year of special activity and success. More than one-fourth of the amount contributed from the State for the C. H. M. S. last year was given by them.

The annual report of the superintendent of missions shows sixty-one missionaries employed during the past year, serving 118 churches and preaching stations. Five new churches were organized, one reached self-support and \$4,000 were contributed to the C. H. M. S. The year has been one of spiritual prosperity.

##### South Dakota.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Rev. J. H. Dixon has had charge of the work at Oacoma for a few months in connection with his own work, and has also held a service every two weeks at Fulkawa. Home missions has been presented twice during the year, the collections amounting to \$34. Mr. Dixon's removal from the State is much regretted.

The prosperity and growth of Ward Academy have been remarkable. Its property amounts to over \$10,250, and fifty-six students are enrolled.

#### WEEKLY REGISTER.

##### Calls.

BAIR, W. R., Longton, Kan., to Dunlap. Accepts.  
BRIER, John W., formerly of Lodi, Cal., to Antioch. Accepts.  
BROWN, D. M., Dayton, O., to Anna, Ill. Accepts.  
DUNSMORE, H. Charles, to permanent pastorate, McPherson, Kan. Accepts.  
EASTMAN, A. J. (Freeville Baptist), Franconia, N. H., to Littleton. Accepts.  
FERRIER, William W., formerly of Port Angeles, Wn., to Mayflower Ch., Pacific Grove, Cal.  
FERRIS, Seymour C., Syracuse, N. Y., to Gasport.  
GREEN, Albert L., Yale Seminary, to Plymouth Mission, Buffalo, N. Y. Accepts.  
HEATH, Albert H., Plymouth Ch., St. Paul, Minn., accepts call to North Ch., St. Johnsbury, Vt.  
HURSTING, John C., Minneapolis, Minn., to Oakley Branch, Union Park Ch., Chicago, Ill. Declines.  
MUTTART, William L., Bangor Seminary, to Green's Landing, Me. Accepts.  
NEWMAN, George N., Buffalo, N. Y., to Randolph.  
NICHOLS, Jesse G., Andover Seminary, to Hamilton, Mass. Accepts.  
PERKS, Harry, Corralitos, Cal., to Lockeford. Accepts.  
RICHARDS, F. B., West Superior, Wis., to Bethany Mission, Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, N. Y. Accepts.  
RICKER, George S., Cheyenne, Wyo., to Fairbault, Minn. Accepts.  
SQUIRE, Abraham L., Oberlin Seminary, to Barwell, Neb. Accepts.  
THOMPSON, A. W., to remain another year in San Jacinto, Cal.  
THURSTON, Thomas W., Dawson, N. D., to Glen Ullin. Accepts.  
WALKER, John J., Andover Seminary, declines call to Belchertown, Mass.  
WARREN, William F., Saugus, Mass., to Kingston, N. H.  
WILLIAMS, Edwin S., Pacific Grove, Cal., to assistant pastorate, First Ch., Oakland. Accepts.

##### Ordinations and Installations.

BELANGER, J. A., o. May 22, Pittsfield, O. Sermon, Prof. J. F. Berry; other parts, Rev. Messrs. A. F. Skeele, P. E. Harding, N. W. Bates, H. M. Tenney, D. D.  
BOND, James, o. May 24, Union Ch., Painesville, O. Sermon, Rev. D. W. Shaw; other parts, Rev. Messrs. H. M. Ladd, D. D., P. W. Sinks, W. E. C. Wright, H. M. Tenney, D. D.



CHANDLER, Joseph H., i. May 22, Union Ch., Rhine-lander, Wis. Addresses, Rev. Messrs. Judson Titsworth, D. D., John Fayille; other parts, Rev. Messrs. C. C. Campbell, H. C. Todd, S. T. Kidder, W. L. Bray, D. C. Savage.  
DENNISON, Robert C., o. Little Rock, Ark. Sermon, Rev. J. H. George, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. C. S. Sargent, G. C. Adams, W. L. Sutherland, L. T. Hull.  
ELLIOTT, John H., o. May 19, New England Ch., Chicago, Ill. Parts, Rev. Drs. J. G. Johnson and Graham Taylor.  
HAYNES, Charles S., o. May 23, Fitchburg, Mass. Sermon, Prof. G. B. Stevens, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. G. R. W. Scott, D. D., C. S. Brooks, Prof. L. W. Spring, D. D., J. W. Leominster.  
JAMES, Henry, o. May 17, Andrews, Ind. Sermon, Rev. J. S. Alsie; other parts, Rev. Messrs. E. D. Curtis, Joseph Kerr, W. A. Walker.  
PARSONS, A. S., o. April 30, Wyndotte, Cal. Sermon, Prof. F. H. Foster; other parts, Rev. Messrs. J. K. McLean, D. D., R. W. Farquhar, J. K. Harrison, J. B. Ives.

#### Resignations.

BROWN, Carleton F., St. Charles, Minn.  
CHAMPLIN, Oliver P., Cooperstown, N. D.  
COOK, Silas P., Northfield, Mass.  
GOODSELL, Dennis, Murphy's, Lodi, Douglas Flat and Sheep Ranch, Cal.  
MARSHALL, John W., Mankato, Minn.  
MORSE, Edgar L., Immanuel Ch., St. Louis, Mo.  
PAKE, Margaret, Butternut, Wis.  
PARK, Charles W., Second Ch., Derby, Ct., to take effect Dec. 1.  
SMITH, L. Adams, Oberon, N. D.  
THOMPSON, Samuel, West Newfield, Me.  
WHITE, Isaac C., Scotland Ch., Bridgewater, Mass.  
WILLIAMS, J. Benson, Highland and Marine, Ill.

#### Dismissals.

DICKSON, J. M., May 25, Pilgrim Ch., Providence, R. I.  
Churches Organized.

MERRILL, Wis., Scandinavian.  
PAINESVILLE, O., Union, May 24. Eighteen members.  
WYANDOTTE, Cal., reorganized April 30.

#### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES.

The Chicago Union proposes to furnish religious papers every week to 600 barber shops.

A Montreal society issues a calendar giving for each day the name of some member of the society for whom all promise to pray on that day.

Of the Junior Society formed some time ago at the Brooklyn navy yard fifteen members are now on the man-of-war *Marblehead*, and five others start this month for a three years' cruise on the *Columbia*.

A rousing young people's meeting at Calcutta, India, was attended by about 500 persons, and songs were sung in Hindustani, Bengali, Malay, Chinese, English, German and Swedish. There was a delightful social reunion, and much enthusiasm was awakened by the reports that were given of work done.

The Essex County Union of New Jersey, which has done excellent service in the cause of good citizenship, has prepared a leaflet of suggestions for temperance and good citizenship committees, together with a price list of helpful books. It will be furnished by Mr. W. I. Hamilton, 78 Wakeman Avenue, Newark, N. J.

The steady increase in the number of German societies was shown by the reports given at the second annual convention of the North American Union of German Endeavor Societies. Very many phases of the work were presented at the convention, two of the most noteworthy addresses being on prayer and on the connection of the pledge with work in the direction of good citizenship.

#### OTHER CHRISTIAN WORK.

The Saturday class of the Boston Primary Union, under leadership of Miss Bertha F. Vella, closed a successful year's work last Saturday. Sessions will resume at Bromfield Street Church Oct. 6.

The Evangelistic Association of New England held a conference in the Center Church, Hartford, Ct., May 23. Addresses were given on Woman's Work in Churches, The Influence of the Church upon Young Men, The Place of Evangelists in the Work of the Church and The Pastor as an Evangelist.

The seventieth anniversary of the American Sunday School Union was held in the Harvard Church, Brookline, Mass., last Sunday evening, a very large congregation being present and Dr. Reuben Thomas presiding. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. David Gregg of Brooklyn, Dr. W. W. Newton of Pittsfield, Dr. A. P. Foster, the New England secretary of the union, and others.

At the ninth Sunday School Convention of Oregon, held May 2-4 in Salem, reports were received from all but one of the thirty-one counties, showing an enrollment of 8,470 superintendents and teachers and 59,077 scholars, with an average attendance of 43,148—two and one-half per cent. of the entire population; 2,821 scholars have united with the church in a year, and \$7,490 have been given to missions. Among the 321 delegates sixteen denominations and ten counties were represented.

The fifth annual examination of the students at the Lay College at Revere was held for two days last week, President Bixby, Professors Lord, Byington, Perkins, Phelps, Gray and Miss Hyde examining their respective classes. The anniversary exercises were held in the Reformed Episcopal Church in Boston, the five members of the graduating class delivering addresses. The new catalogue shows

five in the senior class, sixteen in the middle class and fifteen in the junior class. The six teachers next year will be the same ones who have served hitherto, excepting Rev. E. H. Byington, D. D., and Rev. G. R. W. Scott, D. D., both of whom have resigned on account of other engagements. The trustees state the purpose of the college in these words: "This college is designed to train young people of both sexes to become efficient Christian workers, pastors' assistants, missionaries and evangelists." The alumni had a reunion Tuesday evening.

#### BRITISH CONGREGATIONALISTS IN COUNCIL.

The spring assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, held in London, May 7-11, was marked by features of intense interest to the denomination. The two outstanding events are the address from the chair and the church aid discussion. This is a time of review and searching scrutiny with British Congregationalists. They are carefully overhauling their institutions and methods and seeking how better to accomplish denominational aims. Revision, readjustment, reorganization is in the air and was, indeed, the keynote of the meetings just concluded. There is little question that in Britain Congregationalism, perhaps because of its very independency, has, in some aspects and localities, gone very near losing its vitality and aggressive power. It is a grand system for strong ministers and large, wealthy churches; it is not so grand for men of lesser ability and for smaller, poorer churches. Certainly the denomination has suffered through lack of cohesion. In London it has failed to keep pace with the growth of the population, judged by church accommodation. Because of what Dr. Barrett rightly calls the "exaggerated independency of the churches," statistics of buildings and sittings are the only means of testing the progress of the denomination. Some fear, too, that there is a decay of spiritual life in pulpit and pew. Social and temporal questions have, it is urged, largely usurped the place which rightly belongs to purely spiritual interests.

This is the view of Dr. G. S. Barrett of Norwich, chairman of the union for the year. He is the editor of the Congregational Hymnal, one of the most cultured, thoughtful and far-seeing men in the ministry, universally respected, and any words of his carry great weight. The subject of his address was *The Secularization of the Pulpit*, by which he meant "that process of deterioration—often slow and silent—which takes place in preaching when topics of temporal and material, or even intellectual, interest are allowed to usurp the place in the sermon which ought to be given to those solemn and eternal verities which Christ has commissioned His ministers to proclaim." Present sources of danger were: (1) the prominence now given to social questions and to the material welfare of the people; (2) subjects on the surface or around the circumference of the Christian revelation—concerning its literature, its poetry, or even its ethics, rather than those at its heart—forming the principal theme of preaching; and (3) the loss of spiritual vitality and power which inevitably follows the secularization of the man. He lamented that something has gone out of many modern sermons which was very manifest and precious in the preaching of our forefathers, and joined issue with Mr. Ben Tillett that the brotherhood of man would be insured on the basis of "good wages, equal rights and temporal good." It may be ours, said Dr. Barrett, to create the Christian atmosphere in which alone a Christian socialism can live, but a changed environment did not mean a changed man. On the whole the chairman's address has been received with great approval. Dr. Barrett's theme in the autumn will be *The Secularization of the Church*.

A committee has been appointed to revise the constitution of the union so as to make it more completely representative of the churches in every part of the country. The Memorial Hall Trust, which is independent of the union,

has been looked into, and the danger pointed out of its management devolving upon persons not in active sympathy with the union; some of its most valued trustees have resigned, not being, as required by the deed, members of Congregational churches. Although the amalgamation committee, appointed two or three years ago, reports that though there has been an excessive multiplication of small societies with separate staffs it cannot recommend immediate amalgamation of any of them with the union, yet it advocates closer relations between the Church Aid Society and the union without going so far as amalgamation.

The discussion of these proposals was the most exciting event in the proceedings of the assembly. The society is languishing through lack of funds, and in consequence largely fails to fulfill the object of its existence. A considerable section of Congregationalists feel strongly that the union should take over the church aid work and establish an augmentation or sustentation fund. This, of course, would introduce a new element into the denomination and might tend to impair the autonomy of the churches.

To the resolution adopting the recommendations of the committee, an amendment proposing the amalgamation of the two bodies, and practically indorsing the sustentation principle, was moved by a delegate and received with some degree of favor; but the threatened cleavage was averted by Mr. Albert Spicer, M. P., who insisted that before committing the union to such far-reaching proposals the ministers and delegates ought to go home and consult their churches. He plainly hinted that, if the assembly adopted the principle of sustentation without controlling entrance to the ministry, the rich men of the denomination (of whom he is one) might begin to inquire whether Presbyterians do not do these things better and think of going over to that fold. This "tone of threat" was resented by Alderman Fleming Williams, but Rev. Guinness Rogers smoothed over the incident, the amendment was withdrawn and the official resolution almost unanimously accepted. It now remains to be seen whether the new plan will meet the great and pressing needs of the case.

The closing session took the form of a conference on the London Missionary Society, which celebrates its centenary next year. The society finds itself with a deficit of £33,215. The crisis has been entirely brought about by the "forward movement," inaugurated three years ago, when the society pledged itself to send out a hundred additional missionaries to the foreign field. Sixty-seven of these have been sent, and a new steamer, the *John Williams*, for the South Seas has been built at a cost of £17,000, toward which young people have raised £5,000 above their usual New Year's offering; £20,000 is immediately required to meet current expenses, and a further £20,000 a year must be forthcoming if the society is to send out the remaining thirty-three missionaries and pay its way. The situation is serious, but the income of the society is actually greater than it was before the forward movement was started. A centenary fund is being raised which, it is hoped, will put the society on a strong financial basis; £6,500 has already been received, including a donation of £1,000 from Mr. Albert Spicer and a like amount from three others.

Dr. R. F. Horton made his appearance in the assembly as the mover of a resolution expressing sympathy with Christian people in America "who feel the scandal and shame of the barbarities inflicted by lynch law on the negroes in the United States, and joins the prayers of the union with theirs that this reproach may be removed from our common humanity." Miss Ida B. Wells is giving prominence to this question in England and strong feeling has been aroused by her appalling recitals.

Vigorous protests were uttered, in the course of the proceedings, by Dr. A. C. Berry and others against the reactionary policy in re-

pointed persons; some, not members of the annual conference, as three societies and im- relations and the nation. was the through ly fails. A cons- feel over the gment- course, the de- the au- mendant- bodies, ntation and re- but the Mr. Al- before teaching ought es. He adopted nt con- the rich (is one) rterians ink of "threat" Williams, ver the wn and mously whether pressing of a con- Society, t year. of \$33, brought in a new society and addi- Sixty- a new South toward 0 above 0 is im- penses, the com- maining a way. e of the before A cen- hoped, l basis; uting a Spicer ance in iple ex- on the ins the this re- mon- giving and and appal- course ry and in re-

spect of religious education of the majority on the London School Board. A big temperance demonstration was held, presided over by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P., and the government was urged to proceed with the local veto bill. Mr. Herbert Stead's report of the miners' families' relief fund stated that £1,247 were distributed during the coal war. This was a new and significant departure in Congrega- tional church life. A sympathetic resolution was passed on the retirement of Mr. Glad- stone, whose name whenever mentioned evoked great enthusiasm; almost Dr. Bar- rett's first official utterance was a noble tribute to the ex-premier. Young people were not forgotten, a meeting of the newly formed Guilds' Union being addressed by Dr. Berry, Mr. Silvester Horne and others. The au- tumnal meetings of the union will be held this year in Liverpool, next year at Brighton and in 1896 probably in Scotland. Dr. Griffith John of Hankow, pioneer of Chinese missions, who is expected in England shortly, having stated that he could not accept the honor the union was anxious to confer upon him, Rev. Urijah R. Thomas of Bristol, son of Dr. David Thomas, was elected chairman for 1895. Mr. Thomas, who has labored steadily in one pas- torate for more than thirty years, is univer- sally respected and well deserves the dis- tinction which he has received. At the an- nual meetings in Edinburgh of the Congrega- tional Union of Scotland Dr. John Hunter of Glasgow was elected to the chair, and a scheme of amalgamation with the Evangelical Union, founded fifty years ago by Dr. Morrison, was practically agreed to.

Advantage was taken of the presence in London of so many representative Congrega- tionalists to celebrate the semi-jubilee of Dr. Joseph Parker, who in June completes twenty- five years' ministry in the city of London. A great meeting was held in the City Temple on May 10, when he was presented with a check for £1,000 from the church and congregation, his portrait in oil and album of signatures from ministers and pulpit robes from lady friends. A deacon has defrayed the expense of a commemorative tablet to be placed in the vestibule. Mrs. Parker received a costly diamond pendant.

ALBION.

Notices.

Religious and ecclesiastical notices in an abbreviated form are inserted without charge. The price for publishing such notices in full is ten cents a line (eight words to the line).

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING, Pilgrim Hall, June 4, 10 A. M. Subject, Hinduism and the Missionary Situation in India. Speaker, Rev. R. A. Hume.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETING in the rooms of the Woman's Board of Missions every Friday at 11 A. M.

YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, regular meeting June 4, Berkeley Street building, Boston, 11 A. M.

ESSEX SOUTH BRANCH, W. B. M., semi-annual meet- ing, Central Church, Lynn, June 6. Basket collation.

ESSEX NORTH ASSOCIATION and ESSEX SOUTH and SALEM ASSOCIATION, ladies' day, at The Willows, June 5.

OLD COLONY BRANCH W. B. M., semi-annual meet- ing, Norton, Tuesday, June 5. Addresses by Miss Mat- thews of Monastir and Miss Lamson.

RANDOLPH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, anniversary ex- ercises, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 5, 6. Examinations Tuesday and Wednesday. Address before the Students' Association, Tuesday evening, by Rev. Smith Baker, D. D., of East Boston, Mass. Exercises of the graduating class Wednesday evening.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Anniversary, June 10-14. Sunday, June 10, 10.30 A. M., Chapel: Sacra- ment of the Lord's Supper; 4 P. M., Sermon to the graduating class by Rev. Prof. J. W. Churchill. Mon- day, June 11, 7.30 P. M., Chapel: Ordination for foreign missionary work of Mr. Samuel C. Bartlett, Jr. Tuesday, June 12, 9 A. M., Junior lecture-room: Examination of the Junior class in Hebrew; 10.30 A. M., Middle lecture- room: Examination of the Middle class in Biblical The- ology; 2 P. M., Senior lecture-room: Examination of the Senior class in Church History; 4 P. M., Junior lecture- room: Examination of the Junior class in New Testa- ment Greek; 7.45 P. M., Chapel: Anniversary of the Society of Inquiry, address by Rev. James L. Barton, President of Euphrates College. Wednesday, June 13, 8 A. M., Chapel: Vocal Culture; 4.30 A. M., Junior lecture-room: Examination of the Junior class in Homiletics; 11 A. M., Middle lecture-room: Exami- nation in the History of Religions; 2.30 P. M., Chapel: Meet- ing of the alumni; necrology by Rev. C. C. Carpenter, Secretary. Rev. D. N. Beach, Rev. F. S. Woxson, D. D., Rev. Newman Smyth, D. D., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., are to speak on The Ministry and Social Reform: op- portunity will be given for further discussion. 6-9 P. M., Bartlet Chapel: Social gathering of the alumni and other friends of the Seminary. Thursday, June 14, 10.30 A. M., Chapel: Anniversary addresses by members of the graduating class; 1 P. M., Bartlet Chapel: Anniver- sary dinner.

MARSHFIELLS BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID.— Treasurer, Mr. Arthur G. Stanwood, 701 Sears Building, Boston. Address applications to Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., Congregational Library, 1 Somerset St., Boston.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The annual meet- ing of the American Education Society will be held at No. 10 Congregational House, Boston, Wednesday, June 6, 2 P. M., for the following purposes, viz.: 1. To act upon the report of the secretary; 2. To act upon the re- port of the treasurer; 3. To act upon the report of the board of directors; 4. To choose a president, vice-presi- dent, secretary, treasurer and auditor for the ensuing year; 5. To choose six directors for the term of three years; 6. To consider whether the Society will accept an act of the General Court of Massachusetts, chapter 51 of the acts of 1894, changing the name of said society so that it may be hereafter known and called by the name of the Congregational Education Society; 7. To act upon any other business that may properly be brought before the meeting.

Boston, May 18, JOHN A. HAMILTON, Sec.

APPROACHING STATE MEETINGS.

Any additions or corrections should be sent in as soon as possible.

|                    |                |                   |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Vermont,           | St. Johnsbury, | Tuesday, June 12. |
| Connecticut Asso., | Hartford,      | Tuesday, June 13. |
| Maine,             | Bangor,        | Tuesday, June 19. |
| Connecticut Con.,  |                | Tuesday, Nov. 20. |

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, Rooms 1 and 2, Con- gregational House, Miss Ellen Carruth, Treasurer; Miss Abbie B. Child, Home Secretary.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Room No. 32 Congregational House. Office hours, 9 to 5. An- nual membership, \$1.00; life membership, \$20.00. Con- tributions solicited. Miss Sarah K. Burgess, Treasurer.

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY is represented in Massachusetts by THE MASSACHU- SETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 9 Congrega- tional House, Rev. Joshua Coit, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOR- EIGN MISSIONS, Congregational House, No. 1 Somerset St., Boston. Langdon S. Ward, Treasurer; Charles E. Swett, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, 121 Bible House; in Chicago, 151 Washing- ton St.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCI- ETY.—Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., Secretary; H. O. Pinneo, Treasurer, 59 Bible House, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston, Field Secretary.

CONG. SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY.— Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev. George M. Boynton, D. D., Secretary; W. A. Duncan, Ph. D., Field Secretary; E. Lawrence Barnard, Treas- urer, Congregational House, Boston.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Bible House, New York. Missions in the United States, evan- gelistic and educational, at the South, and in the West among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 21 Con- gregational House; Chicago office, 191 Washington St.; Cleveland office, V. M. C. A. Building. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hub- bard, Treasurer, 105 Bible House, New York City.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—(Carrying on the work hitherto done by College and Education Society and New West Education Commission.) E. A. Studley, Treasurer. Offices, 10 Congregational House, Boston, and 151 Washington St., Chicago.

MINISTERIAL RELIEF.—In order to afford a little timely aid to aged and disabled home and foreign mi- nistries and ministers and their families, the commit- tee of the National Council asks from each church one splendid offering for its permanent invested fund. It also invites generous individual gifts. For fuller in- formation see Minutes of National Council, 1892, and Year-Book, 1893, page 62. Secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, New Haven, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hart- ford, Ct.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I bequeath to the "Trustees of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States" (a body corporate chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut) here insert the bequest; to be used for the purpose of Min- isterial Relief, as provided in the resolution of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States at its session held in Chicago in October, 1896.

BOSTON SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, founded De- cember, 1827; chapel, 257 Hanover St.; chaplain, Capt. S. S. Nickerson; furnishes loan libraries and religious reading to vessels, and distributes clothing and other necessities to shipwrecked and destitute seamen and their families. Chapel open day and evening. Branch mission, Vineyard Sound. Contributions of second-hand clothing, weekly papers and monthly magazines sol- icited, and may be sent to the chapel, 257 Hanover Street. Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and re- mitances may be sent to B. S. Snow, Corresponding Secretary, Room 22, Congregational House.

Rev. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D. D., President.

GEORGE GUTLIEB, Treasurer.

BARNAS SNOW, Corresponding Secretary, Congregational House, Boston.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, established 1824, organizes Sunday schools and does general mission work, more especially in rural districts. Its work is in- terdenominational, to help all churches of Christ. The legal form of bequest is, "I give and bequeath to the



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Among our late studies in old French furniture is this Chiffoniere, with its double swell front and its antique prowl-like supports to the mirror. It makes a very beautiful piece of furniture, executed in Bird's Eye Maple or Curly Birch, and with trimmings of polished brass in Eighteenth Century designs.

These 1894 patterns mean nothing until you stop to recall the fact that they were all designed in the early days of the business depression when low price was the first and last con- sideration. They are simply "studies in Economy," and such values may not reappear in the furniture business in the next half-dozen years.

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American Sunday School Union, established in the city of Philadelphia, — dollars. Contributions may be sent to the secretary for New England, Rev. Addison P. Foster, D. D., No. 1 Beacon Street, Room 85, Boston. Post office address, Box 1632.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, No. 76 Wall St., New York. Incorporated April, 1833. Object: to improve the moral and social condition of seamen. Sus- tains chaplains and missionaries; promotes temperance homes and boarding houses in leading seaports at home and abroad; provides libraries for outgoing ves- sels; publishes the *Sailor's Magazine*, *Seamen's Friend* and *Life Boat*.

Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and remittances of same are requested to be made direct to the main office of the Society at New York.

CHARLES H. FRANK, President.  
Rev. W. C. STITT, Secretary.  
W. C. STURGES, Treasurer.

**For Seasickness**  
**Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**  
Dr. J. F. HORSFORD, of S. S. Teutonic says: "I have prescribed it in my practice among the passengers traveling to and from Europe in this steamer, and the result has satisfied me that, if taken in time, it will, in a great many cases, prevent seasickness."



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**A WONDERFUL CURE BY HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.**  
"When not a year old, scrofulous humor broke out on Dottie's face and ulcers formed on her eye- lids. She suffered terribly, and, to add to the tor- ture, boils broke out. She had ton at one time. When eighteen months old she became

**Totally Blind**  
and all the physicians said she would not be any better. But one doctor asked us to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, as he had known it to be used with benefit in such cases. Before the first bottle was all taken we noted a beneficial change, and she

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has since improved steadily. The ulcers on her eyelids disappeared, and she has been entirely free from boils. Her eyesight is greatly improved, and she has grown to be a bright and smart girl, an attendant at the grammar school." Mrs. IRA A. BASS, Littleton, N. H.

**Hood's Pills** cure liver ills, jaundice, bilious- ness, sick headache and constipation. 25c.



## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

It could not be expected that there should be any improvement in business in the face of such tremendous obstacles as these strikes and riots. In fact the outlook is darker and more obscure from week to week as far as the business of the immediate future is concerned. The summer promises to be one of great stagnation in all lines of trade. Not only are these temporary obstructions, like the riots, doing great damage, but there is grave reason to fear that producers in more than one line of goods are overstocking the market. Here in New England it is found that mills are piling up their products in storehouses and the accumulation has already gone so far that enforced shut-downs are quite probable. This means a period of non-employment for workmen and anxious waiting for the liquidation of the stocks and accounts by owners. Nor is there any correction as yet of the tendency of grain and other commodities toward lower prices.

These strikes will end before a great while. They must. And the riotous demonstrations in connection with them will not only be of short duration, but will also affect public sentiment in a way to hasten the close of the strikes. But while they continue they are doing great damage. Mills are suspending for want of fuel and all growth of confidence is prevented by lawlessness exhibited in many parts of the country. It can only be hoped that we are now seeing the worst of this phase of our industrial troubles.

In the legislative lines the outlook is rather better. The indications are that a new tariff will be law before another month goes by. Perhaps nothing could give greater satisfaction to all business men than the termination of this struggle over the tariff. Unsatisfactory as all compromise measures are and as this bill will be, yet the country will soon conform to its new requirements and one important foundation stone for better times will have been laid.

New England investors in railroad properties are being severely worried today. Atchison and Union Pacific have been great local favorites here for years and vast amounts of the bonds and stocks of both properties have been owned in New England. All this capital is of uncertain and shrinking value at present and it is to be feared that much of the shrinkage will be permanent. While the holders of the bonds may suffer a partial loss, both of principal and interest, the outlook for shareholders is much darker. Doubtless fresh contributions of cash will be required from this unfortunate class, many members of which will be unable to comply and will be obliged to sacrifice their holdings. The evil has already been done; now we are only recognizing it. But it is none the less hard to bear. It will be fortunate for New England investors if no more of their favorite railroad investments go under.

QUICKENING THE SCHEDULE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED BETWEEN NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO.—A general change of time will go into effect on the Pennsylvania Railroad lines on May 27th. The principal change is in the Pennsylvania Limited, the schedule of which is greatly quickened between the East and the West. The importance of this train to the traveling public is appreciated by the management, and nothing is left undone to make it the best and most attractive passenger train in the world. The great improvements recently made in the splendid roadbed of the Pennsylvania, the elimination of curves, the laying of additional tracks, and the perfected block signal system enables the company to make the schedule of twenty-four hours between New York and Chicago with greater ease, comfort and safety to the passenger than under the old schedule of twenty-six hours. On the new schedule the Limited will leave New York at 10 A. M., and arrive at Chicago 9 o'clock the next morning. The east-bound train will leave Chicago 5.30 P. M., and arrive at New York 6.30 P. M. It will be equipped with Pullman perfected vestibule sleeping, dining, smoking and observation cars. This is the best and most conveniently adjusted schedule of any train in service between the

East and the West. The New York man who has business in Chicago may arrive there in the morning, execute his mission and depart for the East in the afternoon, having had the benefit of a full day in Chicago. For tickets and information apply to agent Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 205 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Y. P. S. C. E.—The Fitchburg Railroad has made a very low rate of fare for round trip tickets—Boston to Cleveland and return \$13.15, via a very attractive route, Hoosac Tunnel, West Shore and Day Steamer on Lake Erie. Train leaves Boston at 3 P. M., arriving at Cleveland next afternoon.

THE coffee habit is difficult to throw off, especially if one's epicurean taste leads to the use of the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk in this popular beverage. Its superiority to cream is admitted. Rich flavor and uniform consistency.

THE superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to the tremendous amount of brain work and constant care used in its preparation. Try one bottle and you will be convinced of its superiority. It purifies the blood, which, the source of health, cures dyspepsia, overcomes sick headaches and biliousness. It is just the medicine for you.

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## HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, NO. 119 BROADWAY.

Eightieth Semi-Annual Statement, July, 1893.

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| CASH CAPITAL.....   | \$3,000,000.00        |
| Reserve Premium Fund.....                                 | 4,225,892.00          |
| Reserve for Unpaid Losses, Claims and Taxes.....          | 880,941.78            |
| Net Surplus.....  | 1,009,548.33          |
| <b>CASH ASSETS.....</b>                                   | <b>\$9,116,182.11</b> |
| <b>SUMMARY OF ASSETS.</b>                                 |                       |
| Cash in Banks.....  | \$193,631.78          |
| Real Estate.....  | 1,563,781.37          |
| Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate..... | 608,750.37            |
| United States Stocks (market value).....                  | 1,408,350.00          |
| Bank and Railroad Stocks and Bonds (market value).....    | 3,573,455.00          |
| State and City Bonds (market value).....                  | 851,682.74            |
| Loans on Stocks, payable on demand.....                   | 121,000.00            |
| Premiums uncollected and in hands of Agents.....          | 718,568.67            |
| Interest due and accrued on 1st July, 1893.....           | 36,816.18             |
| <b>TOTAL.....</b>   | <b>\$9,116,182.11</b> |

D. A. HEALD, President.  
J. H. WASHBURN, Vice-President.  
E. G. SNOW, JR., Secretary.  
W. L. BIGELOW, Secretary.  
T. R. GREENE, Secretary.  
H. J. FERRIS, A. M. BURTIS, Asst. Secretaries.  
NEW YORK, July 11, 1893.

## Iowa Loan &amp; Trust Co.

Holders of Bonds, Series 28, of the Iowa Loan & Trust Co. are hereby notified that their Bonds of this series are called for payment June 1, 1894. Holders wishing to exchange their Bonds for the 54 per cent 5-10 year Bonds of the Company can do so any time in May through the Boston agent,

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Persons having defaulted mortgages on real estate in Washington will hear of something to their advantage by addressing "Solicitor," offices 408 and 409 Berlin Building, Tacoma, Wash.

Business Opportunity.—I desire correspondence with a Christian man of business ability, commanding five to ten thousand dollars, with a view to interest him in a long-established business in Omaha, Neb.—one of the best of its kind. A favorable opportunity offers to examine into this to some lay delegate or visitor to the H. M. meeting. Unquestioned references, east or west. Address "Business, Omaha," care Congregationalist, Boston.

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Train leaves Boston at 3.00 P. M. (sleeping car through to Buffalo), arriving at Cleveland next afternoon.

For particulars apply to

J. R. WATSON,  
Boston, Mass. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM,  
Saratoga Springs, New York.

A popular resort for health, change, rest or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam, open fireplaces, sun-parlor and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Dry tonic air. Saratoga water, croquet, lawn tennis, etc. Massage. Electricity. All baths and all health appliances. New Turkish and Russian baths. Send for illustrated circular.

WOMAN'S BOARD PRAYER MEETING.

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, MAY 25.

The meeting was led by Miss Lucy M. Fay, one of the corresponding secretaries of the board, formerly president of the Woman's Board of the Pacific. The keynote was struck in passages of Scripture referring to the glory of God as revealed to Moses, Ezekiel, Daniel and John—a glory which is typical of the divine holiness reflected, however faintly, in Christian life and growth. This note was echoed by Mrs. Thompson and by several missionaries who were present.

Mrs. Moore of Bassim, India, said those who labor in heathen lands see the power of God as the people of this country cannot, and spoke of the success which is crowning efforts in behalf of India, although the end is not yet. Miss Evans of North China, who has been welcomed in many meetings during her year's visit at home and who is soon to return to Tungcho, spoke with the fervor of an opportunity which she might not have again for years, and in answer to her own question, "What kind of prayer do I want?" said, "Wisdom in dealing with individual souls, especially in a revival season like the present at Tungcho." She then told of the wonderful work which is going on there in the preparatory school, college and theological seminary; of the opposition to it at first in the hearts and manner of students, until it seemed as if the prince of darkness himself were arraying all his forces against it, and only a hand to hand fight with him would give the victory; of Miss Mary Andrews, whose ability and skill in Biblical teaching give her a position of great influence in the theological seminary, and her heaven directed methods in the time of trial.

The girls' boarding school at Sivas was especially remembered. Miss Chamberlain, for several years in charge of the school, is now in this country, and the care now devolves upon Miss Brewer, who is aided by native assistants. The latest report speaks of the girls becoming more interested in Bible study. Cholera is now said to be raging in the city, and special prayer was offered for the missionaries and people there.

Mrs. Raynolds of Van spoke of returning to Turkey where cholera, famine, trouble with the government and other obstacles may be met, and said, "Pray that we may be so lifted out of ourselves as to be careful for nothing." Miss Crosby of Kusaie said it is much easier to tell people what to do than to exemplify it, while Christians and others are often more ready to study the missionaries than to study the Bible, and gave the Morning Star motto, "The people shall know that I am the Lord when I shall be glorified in you before their eyes."

JEWISH CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

The first national conference of Hebrew and Christian workers for the conversion of the Jews in Canada and the United States met in Park Street Church, Boston, May 22, 23. The meetings were well attended, not a few Jews being present. Mr. Meyer Lerman, the oldest convert and missionary to the Jews in this country, and Messrs. Hermann Warszawiak and A. C. Gaebelein of New York spoke of the work in the United States. They told of the difficulty of interesting the Jews in the New Testament and of the persecution which the missionaries undergo. Converted Jews are looked upon by their race as impostors and become outcasts. For many years no results attended their efforts, but now, by the distribution of tracts and Testaments translated into the jargon, the Christian workers are winning the attention of the Hebrews, who gather by hundreds in the mission meetings.

Rev. John Wilkinson of London told of Forty Years' Experience in Jewish Missions. Beginning with personal interviews with individuals, his work has extended until now it carried on in missions, homes, night schools,

working classes and other ways. In eighteen years the Jews in England have increased from 80,000 to 140,000. Rev. James Adler, also of London, and others told of the methods and progress of the work abroad.

One of the most important plans of the conference is the wide distribution of Hebrew New Testaments among the Jews in America. Mr. Wilkinson has already scattered over half a million and he freely offers more for use in America.

Seaside Crockery.

Intending buyers will find the largest variety to choose from and lowest market values guaranteed in our

Dinner Set Department,  
Glassware Department,  
Lamp Department,  
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Toilet Sets and Plant Pots  
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Decorated Dinner Sets, from \$9.00 to \$500.00.

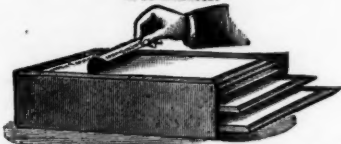
Every variety of China, Glass and Lamps adapted to Hotels, Clubs, Yachts AND THE HOME.

Inspection Invited.

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100 copies of any writing or drawing in 20 minutes.



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Requires no washing or cleaning, always ready, and will save its cost over and again in sending out notices. It costs but little (\$3 to \$10). Send for circular.

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The **Warwick** gives the greatest amount of pleasure with the least expenditure of strength; it is the lightest and most rigid; it is an easy runner, consequently a fast roadster. It is built for riders, and is the fulfillment of their wants. **Warwicks** are made to last; they are guaranteed accordingly.

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The 1894 **Warwick** 25-lb. Road Wheel is a luxurious creation. Strong and light, rigid, handsome; fully guaranteed. Made for hard work and fast riding. Every scorching rider will see it. It embodies his ideas. See it! You'll become a **Warwick** enthusiast.

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The minutest essentials of **Warwick** construction are brought in subjection to quality. Quality first, last, and all the time. Cost is an after-consideration. When you buy a **Warwick** you pay for quality, not a high-sounding name. Standard price, \$125.

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with the well-known trade-mark,

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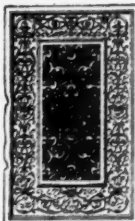
The HANDBOOK SERIES.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST HANDBOOK SERIES, issued quarterly—No. 1, The Handbook for 1894; No. 2, "Forward Movements"; Nos. 3 and 4, titles to be announced, will be published 1 July and 1 Oct.

Yearly subscription, series for 1894, 15 cents. Single copies, 4 cents.

100 Copies, \$1.25, postpaid.

No. 2,  
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THE CONGREGATIONALIST,

Boston, Mass.

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## BIOGRAPHICAL.

HON. FRANCIS WILLIAM BIRD.

Mr. Bird, who died at Walpole, May 23, was one of the very few survivors of a group of Massachusetts statesmen who have done high honor to the State and the nation. He was born in Dedham in 1809, graduated at Brown University in 1831 and for more than sixty years has been a paper manufacturer in East Walpole. He was a member of the council of Governor Boutwell in 1852 and of Governor Andrew during the last three years of the Civil War. He has served the State in both houses of the Legislature, representing in it at different times the Whig, Republican and Democratic parties, and was once a candidate for governor, though not elected. The crowning excellences of the man were his unselfish devotion to the Commonwealth and the nation, his unswerving loyalty to his convictions and his ability to win and hold the friendship of men of high character. The Bird Club—the first political club of the kind in the history of Boston—never had an officer or a list of members, but for forty years it had weekly dinners, with freest discussions of topics of public interest and has exerted great influence in critical times. A man who could draw around him for so long a period such a company as sat at the table of which he was the head, who could command their respect for his political foresight, his practical wisdom and his high sense of honor, and could guide their influence to so important results, has achieved higher success than any office of itself could have given him. Had he been as devoted to any one party as he was to the welfare of his country he could have commanded almost any office in its power to give.

Charles Sumner kindled in him an enthusiasm against slavery which remained with him to the end of his life. His personal friendship for Mr. Sumner was also so strong that it probably biased his judgment, for he would support no man for office who was not loyal to Mr. Sumner. He fought against the election of General Grant in 1872 and since 1874 has been an "independent Democrat." He was an earnest advocate of temperance, though never a Prohibitionist.

Mr. Bird was twice married, his first wife having lived only a year. In 1843 he married Miss Abby Frances Newell of Boston, by whom he had six children, of whom four survive him. His remains were cremated.

REV. WILLIAM F. OBEAR.

The death of Mr. Obear occurred at Maplewood, May 23, after a long and painful illness, at the age of fifty-six, lacking a few days. He was graduated from Amherst in 1862 and from Bangor Seminary in 1868, and taught several schools during his course of study. After serving as acting pastor for two years at Arlington, he took charge of the West Church, Portland, Me., and later had two other pastorates in that State. In 1884 he started a new enterprise at Maplewood, where he labored successfully until his death. He was a man of fine character and leaves a wide circle of friends, beside a wife and two children, one a son in Amherst, to mourn his loss.

## THE LATEST CONGREGATIONAL CENSUS.

ADVANCE SUMMARIES FROM THE 1894 YEAR-BOOK.

|                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Churches, whole number.....    | 5,236       |
| " added to roll.....           | 189         |
| " increase.....                | 94          |
| Ministers, whole number.....   | 5,138       |
| " without pastoral charge..... | 1,779       |
| Members, whole number.....     | 561,631     |
| " gain.....                    | 18,906      |
| " added on confession.....     | 34,444      |
| " removed by death.....        | 8,263       |
| Baptisms, adult.....           | 18,247      |
| " infant.....                  | 11,475      |
| Families.....                  | 385,602     |
| Sunday schools, members.....   | 646,994     |
| " gain.....                    | 2,212       |
| Young People's Societies.....  | 8,592       |
| " members.....                 | 166,440     |
| Benevolent contributions.....  | \$2,402,679 |
| " decrease.....                | 249,213     |
| Legacies, charitable.....      | 947,501     |
| Home expenditures.....         | 7,065,338   |
| " decrease.....                | 140,754     |

EASE and comfort from pain, Pond's Extract. Do not be deceived by counterfeit preparations.

THE TEETH.—For nearly forty years "BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE" has been recommended by dentists and recognized as absolutely safe. It thoroughly cleanses and preserves the teeth and keeps the gums in a healthy condition. Avoid imitations.

SALEM, MASS., March 7.

It has been two months since I left off taking your Adamson's Balsam for bronchial difficulties. I have been completely cured, and I cheerfully recommend any one suffering from throat trouble to use it. Adamson's Balsam saved me much suffering, and sometimes I think my life was saved by it.

Yours truly, FRANK HISCOX.

REMEMBER there are hundreds of brands of White Lead (so called) on the market that are not White Lead, composed largely of Barytes and other materials. But the number of brands of genuine

## Strictly Pure White Lead

is limited. The following brands are standard "Old Dutch" process, and just as good as they were when you or your father were boys:

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 "ARMSTRONG & McKELVY" (Pittsburgh). "KENTUCKY" (Louisville).  
 "ATLANTIC" (New York). "JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO." (Phila.)  
 "BEYMER-BAUMAN" (Pittsburgh). "MORLEY" (Cleveland).  
 "BRADLEY" (New York). "MISSOURI" (St. Louis).  
 "BROOKLYN" (New York). "RED SEAL" (St. Louis).  
 "COLLIER" (St. Louis). "SALEM" (Salem, Mass.).  
 "CORNELL" (Buffalo). "SHIPMAN" (Chicago).  
 "DAVIS-CHAMBERS" (Pittsburgh). "SOUTHERN" (St. Louis and Chicago).  
 "ECKSTEIN" (Cincinnati). "ULSTER" (New York).  
 "FAHNESTOCK" (Pittsburgh). "UNION" (New York).

If you want colored paint, tint any of the above strictly pure leads with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a pound of color to 25 pounds of lead. The best merchants sell them, the best painters use them.

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PERMANENTLY BLACK, ... ..

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From best combed yarn.

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1 and 1 rib for Boys and Girls.

Send for Descriptive Price-List.

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## Woman's Opinion

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 Slate Shelves, Cold Dry Air, and BUILT TO LAST  
 A LIFE-TIME.

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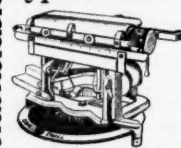
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## Subscribers' Column.

Notices in this column, not exceeding five lines (eight words to the line), cost subscribers fifty cents each insertion. Post office addresses of ministers twenty-five cents each.

**Summer Board in Wilton, N. H.**—A hill-top farm, commanding an extensive view of mountain scenery. Milk, eggs, poultry, vegetables and berries. Grove, pleasant drives and walks. Books and quiet. Adults preferred. Address Box 64, Wilton, N. H.

**Cottage to Rent.**—To rent for the season the cottage Erene, at Elliott's Hotel, Waterville, N. H. By suites of rooms or the entire cottage (as the owners spend the summer in Europe). Eight sleeping rooms, besides sitting-room, bath, etc. Pure water in both stories; large piazzas; fully furnished. Table board at hotel. Apply immediately to Rev. F. N. Peloubet, Auburn, Mass.

**Pulpit Supply.**—Two ministers from Scotland, of considerable pulpit experience, will be at liberty during July and August to preach for pastors during their vacation, or would supply vacant pulpits. The highest testimonials. Address Clericus, Congregationalist, Boston.

**For Sale.**—Rich church furniture, pews, etc., at a very low price. To be seen at church, corner of Berkeley and Newbury Streets.

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## "Almost as Palatable as Milk"

This is a fact with regard to Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. The difference between the oil, in its plain state, is very apparent. In

## Scott's Emulsion

you detect no fish-oil taste. As it is a help to digestion there is *no after effect except good effect*. Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion is the best promoter of flesh and strength known to science.

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Send 2 cent stamp for beautiful picture cards and book.

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Philadelphia.



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The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.  
PENNA. SALT MFG CO.  
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### EDUCATION.

— Miss Agnes Irwin of Philadelphia, a descendant of Benjamin Franklin and a successful administrator of educational interests in Philadelphia, has accepted the position of dean of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

— Prof. F. K. Sanders, assistant professor in the department of Biblical literature in Yale University, has been appointed Woolsey professor in that department, which includes also the charge of the department of Semitic languages.

— At the annual meeting of the Boston Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association at Hotel Thorndike, May 26, Miss H. J. Gilson, who has been a student at Hartford Seminary, spoke at length and in an interesting manner on Opportunities for Bible Study now open to women.

— A unique gift is that into possession of which Harvard University has recently come. The late Harriet Hayden, who was once a slave, gave \$5,000 to found a scholarship for needy and deserving colored students, preferably one in the department of medicine. As far as known, this is the only instance in the United States, or even in the world, of an endowment of a university by one formerly a slave.

— The faculty, trustees and pupils of Wheaton Seminary had the pleasure, May 25, of entertaining Governor Greenhalge, Lieutenant-Governor Wolcott and his wife, together with several other distinguished guests, at a reception given in their honor. This well-known institution of learning at Norton is the seat of a tranquil and happy home life, of which the guests had a glimpse as they mingled with the students in the hospitable drawing-rooms. After lunch addresses were made by Dr. A. H. Plumb, president of the board of trustees, and by Mr. Wolcott, who paid an appreciative tribute to Mrs. Wheaton, the last of the honored family who founded and have sustained the school.

The Boston Ministers' Meeting last Monday was addressed by Rev. E. H. Byington, D. D., who took for his theme The Pilgrims and Puritans in Old England.

A religious life is a struggle and not a hymn.  
—Madame de Staël.

### Deaths.

(The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, counting eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.)

BISCOE—In Holliston, May 21, Rev. Thomas Curtis Biscoe, aged 83 yrs., 10 mos., for many years pastor at Grafton and later at Uxbridge, Mass.

BRAINERD—In Grinnell, Io., May 24, Rev. Timothy G. Brainerd, one of the last surviving members of the class of 1830 in Yale College.

CARSON—In Pelham Manor, N. Y., May 17, of diphtheritic croup, George Stickney, youngest child of David I. and Jeannie R. Carson, and grandson of the late J. N. Stickney, aged 4 yrs., 9 mos., 11 dys. Interment at Rockville, Ct.

GREENOUGH—In Andover, April 28, Mary J. Abbott, widow of the late Eben Greenough of Groveland, aged 73 yrs.

HARDING—In Chelsea, May 27, Elvira L., widow of the late Rev. Willard M. Harding, in her 85th year.

KEEP—In Ashland, Me., May 2, Rev. Marcus R. Keep, one of the pioneer ministers in Aroostook County, aged 78 yrs.

LAWRENCE—In Elyria, O., May 15, Rev. John Lawrence, a retired minister, aged 80 yrs.

STARRETT—In Mt. Vernon, N. H., May 22, Deacon Joseph Appleton Starrett, aged nearly 90 yrs. He was a grandson of Rev. Joseph Appleton, a last century pastor of North Brookfield, and was through his long life a faithful, earnest supporter of all good causes.

HOUSECLEANING done easy with SAVENA.

SAVENA for washing blankets. It leaves them soft and white without shrinking.

PURCHASING A VIRTUE.—There is an old Latin truism which declares that the human mind can accomplish whatever it is determined to effect. It is simply a question of discovering the right means. Many a woman struggles hopelessly with the habit of disorder. Neatness seems an unattainable virtue. Yet if she would make herself the owner of such a chiffoniere as that shown in another column by Paine's Furniture Co., she would find herself the very model of neatness and order in a month's time. "A place for everything" quickly comes to mean "everything in its place."

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THE ONLY

## Sarsaparilla

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READ RULE XV.



"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and

empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla was admitted because it is a standard pharmaceutical preparation, and all that a family medicine should be.

At the

WORLD'S FAIR.

## MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

To know that a single application of the Cuticura Remedies



will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching,

burning and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are speedy, economical and permanent.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

See "How to Cure Skin Diseases," free.

It is a great annoyance.

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Ladies

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Freely.

removes the cause, dispels offensive odor, and positively cures Eczema, Bed Sores, Chafing, Itching, Erysipelas, Burns, Tender Feet, A Chafing Baby, Irritation under Truss. It ensures a clear complexion. Send 4c. in stamps for sample. All druggists, 50c. a box.

Comfort Powder Co., Hartford, Conn.

COMFORT SOAP is the best medicated soap, 25 cents.



## DEAFNESS

And HEAD NOISES relieved by using

Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums. New scientific invention, entirely different in construction from all other devices. Assist the deaf when all other devices fail, and where medical skill has given no relief. They are safe, comfortable and invisible; have no wire or string attachment. Write for pamphlet.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO.  
Mention this Paper. LOUISVILLE, KY.

### INSOMNIA.

A practical, efficient and inexpensive formula for the relief of Insomnia can be obtained by writing to "Insomnia," Derby, Erie Co., N. Y., inclosing stamp and mentioning this paper.

IT WILL SERVE THE INTERESTS of all concerned if, in correspondence suggested by announcements in our ADVERTISING COLUMNS, mention is made of the fact that the advertisement was seen in the Congregationalist.



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*Absolutely Pure*

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

## Music for Children's Day.

PILGRIM SERIES No. XXXI.

### The Child in the Midst.

Only the abridged edition of No. XXXI is published.

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ALSO

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Also, regular edition, original music, 16 pp., \$4.00, of the following—

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XI, BIBLE CHILDREN.

XV, THE GOOD FIGHT.

XIX, MY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

XXIII, THE LORD'S GARDEN.

\*, Samples 2 cents each \*

Congregational Sunday School & Publishing Society,  
BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

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THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.



## Liberty

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## Ferris Good Sense Corset Waists

give perfect ease and freedom of motion; perfect symmetry, perfect grace. Worn by over a million mothers, misses and children.

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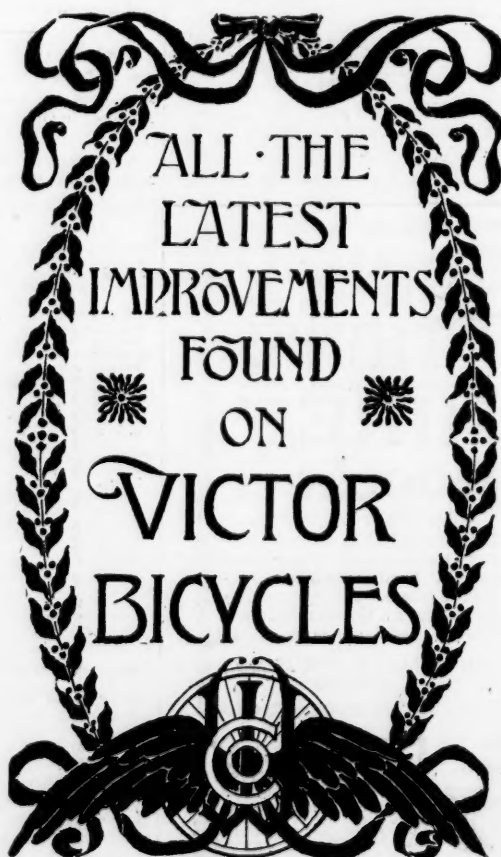
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